The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1904. NO. 26

LOCAL NOTES.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Mrs. G. D. Wood visited her sister in Cassville last week.

—Whooping cough is prevalent among the children of Saltillo.

—Charles Skipper, son of N. A. Skipper, is ill with typhoid fever.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—Choice timothy and clover seed for sale at B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Lewis Densler, of Altoona, spent Sunday with friends in Mapleton.

—Elliot Robley and wife, of Altoona, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set*.

—Miss Alma Morgan, of Cumberland, Maryland, is visiting friends in Mapleton.

—Miss Verna Starr, of Three Springs, visited B. B. Shore's family last Friday.

—Fresh meat, old meats—city cured—for sale at J. B. McClain's meat market.

—Miss Edna Copenhaver, of Altoona. is visiting Michael Crane and wife in this place.

—Special line of men's women's and children's shoes at reduced prices. Shapiro Bros.

—Dr. H. W. Swartz, of New Oxford, Pa., was engaged professionally in this place Monday.

—Mrs. Harry Green and daughter have returned home from a week's visit to friends at Saltillo.

—Elijah Gillam, of Logan township, visited his brother, W. F. Gillam, in this place over Sunday.

—Geiss Boring, wife and child, of Henderson township, were guests of Jesse Boring's family last Sunday.

—Mrs. E. L. Buchanan and son have been spending the past week with friends in Huntingdon and Juniata township.

—Shapiro Bros'. store will not be open Monday, September 19th, until six o'clock in the evening, on account of this being a Jewish holiday.

—Mrs. Kauffman and Miss Mary Rosenbery, of Wayne township, Mifflin county, spent Sunday and Monday with Rev. Gilbert's family in Mapleton.

—Mrs. B. F. Slates returned home yesterday evening from Altoona where she had gone Sunday to see her brother, H. H. Parker, who is seriously ill.

—Two farmers' institutes will be held in this county the coming winter: At Mount Union, December 7 and 8; Warriorsmark, December 9 and 10.

—Mrs. Bell Pheasant, of Lincoln, Neb., who has been visiting in this county for several weeks, was in Mapleton last Saturday. At present she is visiting the family of A. T. Coder near town.

—The annex to the Presbyterian church has been completed and will soon be seated with chairs and used as a Sunday school room. The addition will add to the convenience of the church.

—Mrs. John Haines and son, of Altoona, and Miss Anna Wagner, of Philipsburg, spent several days of the past week with Mrs. Haines' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Wagner, in Mapleton.

—The Middletown Car works have received an order for 640 freight cars for the Argentine Government railway. This is the largest single order for railroad equipment for foreign export ever placed with American manufacturers.

—Charles and Roy O'Connor Monday enrolled as studente for the fall term of Juniata college at Huntingdon. On account of a mild case of scarletina in their home they will not be admitted to the school for a couple weeks.

—The schools of Juniata township opened Monday with the following teachers: Hawn's, Miss Grace Hawn; Dean's, Miss Olive Bagshaw; Bell Crown, P. V. Heffner; Stone Bridge, S. K. Bagshaw; Corbin's, Miss Verdith Henderson.

—Elliot Hydecker last Thursday moved into the building on Main street recently occupied by Miss Laura Edgein as a millinery store. Miss Edgein has moved to rooms in Mrs. J. B. Dell's house on Main street made a vacant by A. W. Taggart.

—Mr. John C. Bair, of Mapleton, and Miss Emma F. Lessig, of Path valley, were united in marriage last Wednesday morning at the Presbyterian parsonage, Mount Union, by the Rev. H. W. Koehler. The happy couple left the same day to visit friends in Path valley. On their return to Mapleton Friday the Mapleton band tendered them a serenade.

—It pays to trade with Shapiro Bros., the bargain merchants. Their stock of merchandise is large and complete and new goods are arriving daily. They pay highest prices for country produce. Visit their store and be convinced of the bargains they offer.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Woods, of Lewistown, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hatfield Monday. Among Mrs. Woods' callers while in Mapleton was Mrs. J. D. McDonald, of Brady township, whose early life was spent in the home of Mrs. Wood's parents.

—Harry E. Himes, of Braddock, is visiting his brother and other friends in this place. He recently returned from Longmont, Colorado, where he had been spending several months for the benefit of his health. He thinks he has been benefitted by his visit to the Rocky mountains.

—W. C. No. 662, P. O. S. of A., of Latta Grove, are raising money to erect a monument to the memories of Harry Corbin, Elihu Truax, Alfred Querry, Hayes Apgar, Michael Bowman and Abram Smith who occupy graves marked "unknown" on the different battle fields of the south. They have already raised sixty dollars.

—The editor of an exchange hits the right spot when he says: "The sorriest fellow on earth is one who will cuss his own town. If I lived astride the North pole, I would call it home, and be ready to boost it up. If I could not see anything nice about it, I would say that my ice bill doesn't come high. I would not stay in a town I had to cuss—not while the world is as big as it is now."

—Mrs. Phillip Weaver, died at her home in Saltillo, Saturday afternoon in the 82nd year of her age, from an attack of cholera morbus and a complication of disease incident to old age. Deceased for many years had been a resident of Saltillo and was the mother of H. T. Weaver, a well known citizen of that town. Three daughters also survive. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon. Interment in the cemetery at that place.—*Orbisonia Dispatch.*

—Quay, the 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. O. Z. Shaver, of Mount Union, was drowned in the foundation for a brickkiln at the Harbison-Walker company's plant last Thursday. The body was not recovered for several hours after being in the water and it is not definitely known just how the accident occurred. The funeral took place Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, services being conducted by Rev. H. W. Koehler, of the Presbyterian church, of which church and Sunday school the deceased was a member.

—Mary Elizabeth, the 9-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Crane, of this place, died at the home of Mrs. Crane's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Foust, in Tyrone, last Wednesday evening, of cholera infautum. The child was in good health when Mrs. Crane left home only the Sunday before its death. The remains were brought to Mapleton on seashore express Friday morning and conveyed to the U. B. church where funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. F. Gilbert, after which interment was made in Mountain View cemetery.

—While the Baltimore special on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic railway was flying through Rhodedale, Md., at forty-five miles an hour one day recently, a fine setter belonging to Arthur McWilliams jumped on the cow-catcher of the engine. Mr. McWilliam looked for his dog after the train passed, expecting to find it mangled to death, but could not locate it. He telephoned to Hurlock, where the train had to stop for water, and received a reply that the dog had been taken off there. Securing a team he drove to Hurlock and returned with his dog unhurt.

—A special train for members of Middle Division Veteran association attending the annual meeting at Altoona, Thursday, September 15th, will leave Harrisburg 7.50 a. m., Mifflin 9.05 a. m., Huntingdon 10.10 a. m., Petersburg 10.20 a. m., thence over the Petersburg branch and New Portage to Gallitzin, returning via main line, reaching Altoona 12.40 p. m. The train will stop at all stations when flagged to pick up members of the assaciation. After the banquet, which will be held at the Logan House at 9 o'clock, a special train will leave Altoona via main line to Harrisburg. J. K. Gillam, T. M. Wood, M. L. Neice and David Hawk are members of the association from this place who will attend the meeting.

—At the Democratic county convention held in Huntingdon recently three nominations were made, E. Brandt, of Shirley, for director of the poor; J. Murray Africa, for county surveyor, and Dr. W. T. Browning, Orbisonia, for coroner. No nominations were made for president judge, congress, state senator or assembly. W. J. Forbes, A. P. Wilson and T. F. Bailey were elected conferees to the district judicial conference; W. T. Shaffer, John C. Dunkle and J. L. Grove to the congressional conference, and S. E. Fleming, J. B. Kean and S. O. Fraker to the senatorial conference.

—There has been but little change in the scarlet fever situation in Mapleton since last week. So far but two cases have been reported, viz: Sewell Gillam and Gayton Swope. Both these cases are well on to recovery and should no complications occur the quarantine will be raised in a very short time. Ethel Wood, Clyde Grainey and Harry O'Connor have been reported to the authorities as having a mild form of scarlatina. All were promptly quarantined but restrictions in the first two cases have been removed and will probably be removed in the cases of the last named should there be no further developments.

—John A. Lawver, secretary of the Altoona *Times*, whose mysterious disappearance more than two weeks ago caused a sensation and whose whereabouts since then have been a mystery to his friends, last Thursday morning appeared at the home of John Bressler, at Donnelly Mills, Perry county, where he intended to visit when he left Altoona August 26th. He is suffering from a derangement of the brain and could not indentify his wife who accompanied a party of friends to Donnelly Mills on being notified of Mr. Lawver's whereabouts. He was taken to his home near Bellwood and his friends think he he will recover after several months rest.

—Dr. J. G. Spangler and John M. Miller who for the past two months have been at Millheim, Centre county, installing a gravity water system, returned home Monday evening. About a year ago the doctor obtained a franchise for the plant, but the necessary preliminaries were not completed until this summer. The borough authorities of Millheim secured the water rights and rights of way for which the doctor gave them twenty-four fire plugs with two and one-half inch outlets. Two streams have been condemned for use of the system, only one of which is used. The reservoir is elevated very much higher than the town and in the three miles of pipe the force is very heavy. In a test in the town an inch stream was thrown over a hundred feet high. We are pleased to note the successful installation of the system and hope the doctor may realize a handsome profit from his investment.

Penalty for Trespassing.

It seems that many people are not familiar with the law regarding trespassing. The act of June 18, 1895, which we give below, will likely be of interest to our readers:

"That any person who shall wilfully enter or break, through or over any field, orchard, garden or yard fence, hot bed or greenhouse, or who shall wrongfully club, stone, cut, break, bark or otherwise mutilate or damage any field crop, nut, fruit or ornamental tree, shrub bush, plant or vine trellis, arbor, hot bed, hot or greenhouse, or shall trample or in anywise injure any grain, grass, vine, vegetable or any other growing crop, or shall wilfully take or carry away any grain, corn, wheat or any other field crop, fruit or ornamental trees, vine or shrubs, whether the same be attached to the soil or not, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding $50 for each and every offense."

What is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in Constipation, Headache or Liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly re-adjusts this. It's gentle, yet through. Only 25c at Wright & Dell's Store.

World's Fair Excursions.

Low-rate ten-day coach excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad, September 21 and 28. Rate, $15.20 from Mapleton. Train leaves Mapleton at 2.14 P. M., connecting with special train from New York arriving St. Louis 4.15 P. M. next day.

8-31-4t

Mrs. W. G. Focht Killed.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Focht, of Huntingdon, several weeks ago took their departure for a trip to the west. They were accompanied by Mr. Focht's father and the party journeyed to Kirksville, Mo., where they attended the wedding of Harry Focht, a brother of W. G. Focht. After concluding their visit at Kirksville, Tuesday of last week the party left for St. Louis where they expected to spend three days prior to returning to their home in Huntingdon. They were passengers on the St. Louis and St. Paul Limited, on the Wabash system, which was running an hour late. While near Pendleton, Mo., sixty miles from St. Louis, the train was wrecked and seven persons were killed, among them being Mrs. Focht. Fifty persons were injured, and Mr. W. G. Focht and his father, Henry Focht, were included.

The body of Mrs. Focht was brought to Huntingdon Thursday night, accompanied by the husband, his father and brother, Harry Focht, of Kirksville, Mo. From the husband it was learned that Mrs. Focht had lived about half an hour after the accident, being conscious and conversing with him until she complained of her chest filling up and death soon ensued.

Mrs. Focht, whose name was Matilda Hobach, was born at Green Park, Perry county, about thirty-three years ago. She was a lady of high culture, innate refinement, and had many warm, devoted friends who are severely shocked by her untimely death. She was married to Mr. Focht, the bookkeeper of the Union National Bank, of Huntingdon, six years ago and the pair lived happily together.

The funeral services were held Saturday afternoon at two o'clock from the Focht home in Huntingdon, Revs. DeLong and Applegarth officiating.

Mrs. William T. Chilcote.

Katherine, wife of William T. Chilcote, died at her home in this place at 2 o'clock Thursday morning, September 8, 1904, of inflammation of the bowels.

Mrs. Chilcote had been a sufferer from stomach trouble for the past year and most of the time was confined to her home, but about four weeks ago was able to be out and attended preaching service in the M. E. church, since which time her condition grew worse until she died as above stated.

Deceased was the daughter of Isaac and Annie E. Utts (deceased) and was born in Orbisonia September 28, 1854, hence was aged 49 years, 11 months and 10 days. She was united in marriage to William T. Chilcote at Orbisonia about thirty years ago. When about fifteen years of age she united with the Methodist Episcopal church and a few years ago had her membership transferred to the Mapleton church. She was a good, Christian lady, beloved by her family and esteemed by all who knew her. Deceased is survived by her husband and the following children: Mrs. John E. Montgomery, Mrs. William McMullen, Hazel, Fannie, Charles, Oliver, Thomas and Harry, all of Mapleton. She is also survived by four sisters and two brothers as follows: Mrs. Mary Wilson, of Osceola, Mrs. Annie Cartright, of Belleville, Mrs. Minnie Young, of Belleville, Mrs. Ellen Varner, of Tuscarora, Charles Utts, of Mapleton, and William Utts, of Allport, Clearfield county.

The funeral occurred Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, services being conducted by her pastor, Rev. J. H. Ake, at the home of the deceased. Interment was made in Mountain View cemetery.

Judge John Nelson.

Hon. John Nelson, one of Bedford county's prominent and honored citizens, died at his home at Cessna Monday morning. Judge Nelson was born at Spring Mills, Centre county, June 9, 1821, and was a son of John Nelson, whose father served with Washington in the Revolutionary war. Judge Nelson served with distinction in the Civil war as a member of the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry, and lost a leg in the battle at Fairfax Courthouse, Va., February 26, 1863. This wound gave him a great deal of pain and trouble, three amputations being necessary at different periods, the last amputation being made at the thigh joint. He was a miller and millwright and operated mills in Centre, Huntingdon (Neffs Mills) and Bedford counties. He was elected Associate Judge of Bedford county as a Democrat in 1878 and served until 1883. He was a man of sterling qualities, honored among all men. Surviving him are his wife, six daughters and seven sons, one of the latter being William Nelson, of Saxton.—*Saxton Herald.*

Full Time Again.

Thursday's Altoona Tribune.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company's retrenchments are at an end and thousands of its army of workmen between Philadelphia and Pittsburg are rejoicing over the outlook for a season of prosperity and longer working hours for the winter. The company yesterday through Superintendent of Motive Power R. N. Durborrow issued orders directing all shops on the Pennsylvania railroad division to go on the full working time, ten hours a day, five days a week and five hours on Saturday. It was welcome news for the decreased working hours were beginning to have their effect in depressing business. The order was anticipated, as it was known that there was a general picking up of business all over the company's lines, which created a demand for more motive power, and that this would necessarily create more work for the men employed in the shops.

The orders were posted in the local shops yesterday morning and the news of increase in the working time spread rapidly throughout every department and caused joy and gladness in the heart of every man. They took on new life and worked with greater activity and smiles took the place of suber faces. The good feeling soon spread to every section of the city and was received with the same spirit of joy by business men and others who are not in the employ of the company, but who were beginning to feel the effects of the depression brought on by the reduced working time in the shops. The majority of the shopmen felt the short hours for work on pay days when they drew their checks, which called for sums just half and sometimes less than that which they were accustomed to draw during the prosperous times last winter. Some were compelled to draw on the savings laid away to keep and maintain their families. There were no cases of destitution known among the shopmen, but there is no telling what the hardships might have been had the depression continued throughout the winter. Business men were feeling the effects of the reduced working time and the small checks and the orders for full working time will also be a boon to them.

The retrenchment of the company was inaugurated last April, and not only was the working time reduced, but there was a general suspension of men from all departments until the number almost reached 3,000. May came and the working time was reduced until some of the departments of the shops worked from sixteen to twenty-five hours a week. Under these conditions there was a general depression in business and people began to draw the strings of their purses and cultivate the most rigid economy in their living. The resumption of the shops on full time will create a change and conditions will in a short time become normal and the people will once again live as they lived before.

The general resumption of business over the lines of the company will create a demand for more motive power, which will give more work for the men in the building and repairing of locomotives and cars. As the demand grows the working force will be increased and with the good news of increased working hours comes the news that a number of the suspended men will be reinstated. A few have already been taken back in the several departments, though the number is small, but when totalled they number a goodly number. The shop clerks, it is understood, are now engaged in making out a list of men who will be again given employment as the demand for increasing the working force grows.

A meeting of the motor power officials of the Pennsylvania lines was held in the office of General Superintendent of Motive Power A. W. Gibbs in this city yesterday afternoon. It was one of the regular joint meetings held at stated intervals to discuss plans for the general improvement of the motive power situation. The construction of locomotives was discussed at some length with a view of harmonizing as much as possible the details of engine building all over the system. The officials also discussed the probable fall and winter's business and planned how they would meet the demands that would be made of the department. Among those in attendance were General Superintendent D. F. Crawford, of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg; Superintendent of Motive Power T. W. Demarest, of the northwest system, of Ft. Wayne, and Superintendent of Motive Power M. Dunn, of the southwest system, of Columbus.

THE CONFIDANTE.

I let him in and shut the door,
And when the key was turned
There leapt a look into his face—
A look I had not learned!

Within the four walls of my heart
He sudden stalked a lord,
Possessed of all he did survey,
To hold by might of sword!

Ah! Then, how gray and small the room
That I had dreamed so fair!
How paltry were its furnishings,
Its wealth of book and chair!

The wide-flung window seemed to shrink,
That long my stars had framed!
The stretch of daisy fields and hills
Lay startled and ashamed!

And all my little world was his,
Which once had stretched so wide!
He holds the key upon his palm,
And jingles it with pride!

—The Independent.

OLD BALE.

They had been turning out the lights one by one for some few minutes, and now the cries of "Time, please, gents!" became urgent. Old Bale, who had sat reflecting moodily in a corner, tossed off his drink and went out into the streets, where a drizzling rain was falling. He had gone only a few yards, when he came to another public house, where they did not seem to have been so prompt in their obcdience to the law. He tried to enter and snatch a last drink, but a man barred the entrance.

"Aw right, guv'nor," he said, "we don't open until 6 in the morning. You're a bit early."

Old Bale turned away, hating the man's coarse familiarity, and proceeded toward his lodgings in Pimlico.

He was a little unsteady, but not noticeably; there were few people about to disturb his progress, save for a loitering woman here and there, or a beggar at the gutter's edge. He hardly heeded the rain, and very soon the potboy's gibe faded from his memory; he began to be contented again.

He had rather a good day. There were certain scraps of information of which he seemed to have the sole use, and the short memory of the public made it possible for him to sell them again and again as the seasons came round. He had read a paragraph in one of the morning papers that suggested such an opportunity, and had spent the morning in writing over again a story which he had already told more times than could be counted.

He would be paid at the end of the week, and had enough to go on with until then. Fingering the coins in his trousers pocket, and mechanically counting them, he gave himself up, at the same time, to calculations as to the amount that would be due to him for his day's work. Even his estimate of the sum was small, and he had to make deductions, for his expectations were always excessive in those days. He flung out his hands with a little theatrical laugh! It was amazing that such a one as he should be expected to take so paltry a wage as the payment of a day's labor.

His thoughts went back to the time when he was a sub-editor. He had never liked his work; it interfered with his books and stories, the things he did for their own sake, and withcut regard for the prejudices of editors. But it had been a time of great comfort, for he had had sufficient for all his needs. He remembered, too, how easily he had increased his salary; a little thing seen from a 'bus as he went home, or some chance remark that fell from him or a friend in the course of conversation, would serve as an excuse for a flippant column in an evening paper, or even in a literary weekly. And in those days, when the money was so little needed, when it came as a superfluity that might legitimately be wasted, he had been wont to get decent rates.

But a man can never tell when he is acting wisely. He had looked upon his position as sub-editor as something that would always be his; and when he had lost it he found that it was no longer possible to do original work. His so-called friends had turned out badly, and behaved in a way that could not but discourage a man of a sensitive spirit. To this day some of them owed him money; little sums of no importance at the time, which they had forgotten, and he had been too proud to speak of. Some of them had since the meanness to refuse him loans so paltry in amount that he had blushed for very shame, even while he asked for them.

They had fancied that he was played out, and need no longer be counted with. Most men, if one studied them closely, would be found to conduct their friendships on a purely business-like footing. Then he reflected, and could not but admit that in some ways these doubters had been justified. He had not quite come off.

Well, there was still plenty of time. He had done a good deal, and had a certain reputation. He had rather neglected it, perhaps, but there were plenty of things that might yet be done. He had still his notebooks, and in them there were the materials for more novels than one; and each would be a fine one. It was only February now, and he was a quick worker when he once began. He would get "Fato Profugus" done at once, so that it might appear in the autumn. Many publishers had asked him for books from time to time, and he would have no difficulty in getting the thing accepted, once it had been written.

He began to think of the story and of its characters. The heroine was to have been so beautiful. He thought of the sweetheart who had deserted him just at the time when his friends began to drop away.

He remembered now; they all thought that drink was the enemy that paralyzed him and kept him idle, while others got the work he might have had. They were strong. They did not understand how a sensitive man needed stimulants in moments of depression, or how long continued disappointment worked on him, and killed his early courage. Besides, he had always been able to give up drink. Again and again, whenever it had seemed to him that the habit had gained strength, he had reduced the alcohol to a minimum, and been none the less comfortable.

His reflections went further. After all, the best work he had done of late had been produced during these intervals of abstinence. Perhaps it was a mistake to go in for stimulants at all. Experience seemed to say so, and he had special reasons now for giving himself a chance. The book would be a thing worth doing for its own sake, and there would also be the pleasure of proving to the so-called friends that they had played the fool in slighting him. He would start fresh tomorrow, and prove his strength.

After all, he was a just man, and, now that he had faced the matter boldly, he could not but admit that they had had their excuses. They had certainly underestimated his strength, but they had known that he had let himself go too far. He had been on the brink; had even been lucky in escaping.

It was not of possible danger to himself he thought. But he had kept his mother from knowing how he played with the thing of which she had so great a fair. Whenever he went down to the little village where she still ruled the farm so well, he had managed to deceive her utterly. She had perhaps wondered why he was so irritable at times; he had been horridly cross with her on occasions. But she had never known, if she had once guessed.

He lurched from the pavement to cross the street. There was a shout, and Old Bale awoke to present facts; he was an old man; his mother had died after that appearance of his before a magistrate ever so many years ago. Something struck him brutally as he strove to step into safety. Darkness came on him, and he knew nothing of the trampling hoofs.—H. D. Lowry, in The Candid Friend.

Method in His Madness.

A visitor in St. Louis was congratulating Joseph W. Folk, the District Attorney of the city, upon the speed with which he had brought the boodle Aldermen to trial.

"Speed," said Mr. Folk smiling, "is an excellent thing, a thing that will achieve wonders. I heard the other day, though, of an Irishman who expected too much of speed. This Irishman was a painter. Usually being paid by the hour, he worked rather slowly, but a friend one day found him painting away like a steam engine. The friend paused to investigate such a strange matter.

"What's come over ye, McGuire?" he said. 'It ain't like you to work that fast.'

"'Whist,' said McGuire. 'Stand oot o' the way and don't sthop me. Oi'm shtrivin' to get through before me paint gives out.'"—San Antonio Express.

Curious Feature of Life.

To the white citizen who has been for years familiar with the ancient and meaningless, dances of the Indians on Oklahoma reservations and in the domain of the Five Tribes the anouncement that these festivals have become camp meetings in some sections will be at once pleasing and surprising.

The missionary has been working, and the seeds sown are beginning to show results. The stomp dance of one section of Creeks is this year a camp meeting. The songs from the hymnal are taking the place of weird chants. Th activity of the mourners' bench is affording physical exercise in the place of the monotonous walk-around of the old days.—Kansas City Journal.

A Peculiar Echo.

An ordinary echo is a curious thing; but, according to the statements of a Frenchman at a watering place in the Pyrenees, one echo on the Franco-Spanish frontier is so far from ordinary that it must have started in America. "As soon as you have spoken," said the Frenchman, who had secured an audience of wide-eyed tourists, "you hear distinctly the voice leap from rock to rock, from precipice to precipice, and as soon as it has passed the frontier it assumes the Spanish tongue! But yes, I have heard it often."

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Gun Foils Footpad.

A bold holdup and daring theft was committed by two negroes in Chester, the victim being Thomas McDonald, of No. 330 Flower street. Two hours later the police arrested, after a long chase, John R. Coleman and "Note" Eason, negroes, who were locked up in the city jail. McDonald was walking along the Reading Railway, in the eastern section of the city, when he was approached by one of the men, who threw his arm around his neck and snatched his gold watch. McDonald resisted, and the negro made a wicked lunge at him with a knife. It was at this stage of the proceedings that Isaac Stewart, of Chester, and Everett Agnew, of Norwood, who had been gunning in the marshes, appeared on the scene. Coleman showed fight, and threatened to cut out their hearts, but Stewart raised his gun, "got the drop" on him and threatened to shoot if he advanced a step. The negro slunk away, threatening vengeance. Several officers were detailed on the case, and a crowd of citizens joined in the chase, which was very exciting, but the negroes were overtaken. Eason, the police says, is one of the most notorious criminals in the city.

Hart McKee and Wife to Part.

In order to avoid the suit for divorce which his wife was ready to begin, it was said that Hart McKee, of Pittsburg, whose name was mentioned by the friends of Lawrence Phipps in the counter suit he began to his wife's action for divorce, settled with Mrs. McKee for $300,000 and the contemplated action has been dropped. Mrs. McKee is now living in Southampton, L. I., near the woman who, it was asserted, caused her estrangement from her husband. So wide has been the split in the marital relations of McKee and his wife that her father had papers in an action for divorce prepared and ready to be served on the husband. Dr. Sutton, father of Mrs. McKee, admitted that his daughter and her husband had agreed to live apart and that the husband would provide for his wife and children. He also said there would be no divorce. Asked about the story that McKee had settled $300,000 on his wife, Dr. Sutton said that a settlement had been made, but he refused to tell what sum the husband had paid.

Schoolboy's Tragic Play.

Edward H. Hughes, a six-year-old son of Edward Hughes, of Cheyney, was almost instantly killed while playing with an eight-year-old cousin, James Robb. The instrument of death was a shot gun, which neither the boys thought was loaded. The tragic affair occurred near the home of Joseph Robb, where the boys had been engaged in play for a couple of hours. Finally the Robb lad procured a shot gun, and, pointing it at his cousin, playfully said: "Look out; I'm going to shoot!" pulled the trigger. To the horror of himself and his mother, who was present at the time, there was an explosion, and the Hughes lad fell to the floor with a terrible wound in his left side. A doctor was immediately summoned, but the boy was dead before he reached the house. The boys were on their way to school, and the fatal accident happened within a few hundred feet of the school house.

Smokes and Chews at 103.

Johann Arnold, of the South Side of Easton, has the distinction of being the oldest citizen in that vicinity, as he just reached the age of 103 years. Mr. Arnold was born in Germany on September 5, 1801, and that date is tattooed on one of his arms. He learned the trade of a miller, and came to America about sixty years ago. He worked on the Lehigh Canal for many years, and then purchased a small farm at Cedarville, on the outskirts of Easton, and lived there with his wife, who was known as "Old Suzanne," for ten years. His wife died twenty-one years ago, and Lewis Detling, who resided near the old couple, took Arnold into his home, and he has since been living with the Detling family. Arnold smokes and chews tobacco.

Dared to Drown, She Sank.

Because she would not be dared, Ruth Lesley, six years old, narrowly escaped being drowned in Chester Creek, at Chester. With her sister Lulu, aged ten years, and a girl companion, Ruth was playing on the wharf. She was hanging over the end of the structure and one of her playmates dared her to let go. She did so, and sank into water over her head. Then her sister Lulu performed a very brave but dangerous feat. Requesting her companion on the wharf to hold her by the feet she reached over and caught her younger sister by the hair as she was disappearing for the last time.

Oaths Cost Her $40.20.

"It will cost you sixty-seven cents for each oath you used, and as witnesses have testified that you used sixty, I will fine you $40.20." Alderman James Longbotham, of Chester, delivered this statement at the hearing of Mary Walker, who was arrested on a warrant sworn out by the trustees of the Temple Baptist Church, of Fulton street, Chester, charging her with disturbing public worship by swearing on Sunday evening out in front of the church.

Women Help a Holdup.

Otto Traub, employed as a driver by a Clifton Heights' bakery in Prospect Park, was held up by the inmates of one of the boat houses along Darby Creek and robbed of all his money and bread. Traub remonstrated, but was threatened by the two men who robbed him, while two women looted the bread wagon.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Woodruff is weak on putting the ball on base stealers.

Lynch is surprising all by his stick-work for Pittsburg.

In forty-seven games Joe Sugden has not had a passed ball.

Pticher O'Neil, of the Cardinals, is at last back in his 1902 form.

Twice this season Ganzel, of New York (American), has broken a finger.

George LaChance was the first American League player to have 1000 put-outs.

Jimmy Jackson, Cleveland's (American) new outfielder, has made eleven home runs.

The New York (National) Club has released Catcher William R. Marshall to the Boston Club.

Secretary Navin is not with the Detroits on the Eastern trip, he being on a scouting expedition.

Harry McCormick has had poor success with the bat since his appearance on the Pittsburg team.

St. Louis (National) has closed deals for nine minor league players. The Robisons are always wide awake.

The proposed globe-trotting trip of the New York and Chicago clubs (National) has been practically abandoned.

Manager Jack Carney, of the New England League, is said to be a possible future member of the National umpire staff.

President Pulliam, of the National League, has been advised to capture Klem, the star umpire of the American Association.

The Brooklyn (National) Club has secured an option on Pitchers Goodwin and McIntyre and Infielder Beecher, of the Memphis Club.

The 1905 contracts of Harry V. McChesney, Frank Schulte, Ernest J. Groth and Arthur Hoffman with Chicago have been promulgated.

LABOR WORLD.

Striking teamsters at New Orleans, La., resumed work, an agreement having been reached with the employers.

The Musicians' Union has demanded of the theatre managers in Washington., D. C., the regular scale under threat of a strike.

Labor leaders claim the last census shows 17,000,000 who support themselves by labor, of which 3,000,000 are organized union men.

The Amalgamated Cloth Examiners' and Spongers' Union of Greater New York has been chartered as a local of the American Federation of Labor.

There are few strikes among the cigarmakers. They meet in convention only once in every eight years. All their questins are settled by majority vote.

Buffalo, N. Y., bricklayers and stonemasons' strike is beginning to affect carpenters, a number of whom have had to be laid off on account of the delay in the mason work.

Fall River (Mass.) Manufacturers' Association has set on foot a movement for a general reduction of ten per cent. on cotten textile operators. A similar reduction was made last fall.

A scrubwomen's union in St. Louis is reported under way of organization. There is one in Chicago, and its members are said to be well pleased with the benefits their association has brought them.

At the first session of the Trades Union Congress, Leeds, England, a letter from the American Federation of Labor was read declaring that the universal solidarity of labor would bring about world peace.

The wage scale for the low grade mines along the Allegheny Valley Railroad in the Altoona district of the United Mine Workers will be submitted to a referendum vote of the 6000 men employed in those mines.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The warship Topeka and Navy Yard officials will test Professor Fessenden's system of wireless telegraphy.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra paid a visit to Mrs. Arthur Paget, of New York City, who was ill in England.

William Katz, of New York City, aged eight, who killed a playmate by a blow in the solar plexus, was arrested and paroled.

Eight persons were hurt, two women seriously, in a head on collision of trolley cars on the Paterson line, near Little Falls, N. J.

The razing of buildings at the Manhattan terminus of the Williamsburg Bridge forced 6000 people of New York City to seek new homes.

At a reception in New York City to visiting Hungarian statesmen a project to erect a statue of Washington in Budapest was announced.

Fourteen lives were lost in a New York City tenement fire, and charges were made that the house at No. 164 Attorney street was a fire trap.

Gypsies made a wild outcry on Ellis Island, New York harbor, when their children, ill with measles, were taken from them and sent to a hospital.

After an autopsy on Louise Dubois, whose body was found near Woodmont, Conn., the authorities were inclined to abandon the suicide theory.

Militia regiments in the Virginia maneuvre camps took as much Sunday rest as possible in preparation for a hard week's work in mimic warfare.

Two men were killed and three dangerously wounded by an outbreak of the long standing feud between the Howards and the Bakers in Kentucky.

Colonel George A. Miller wrote a letter to the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of Montclair, N. J., protesting that the church bell disturbed his rest.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The German Emperor speaks several languages fluently.

Ambassador Choate is regarded as the wittiest and most brilliant conversationalist among the diplomats in London.

Professor William H. Goodyear has been made an honorary member of the Architects' Society of Rome by a unanimous vote.

H. O. Havemeyer, of New York, the sugar magnate, is said to possess the most magnificent collection of violins in the world.

It is said that the Czar of Russia is dominated by his mother, the Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna, sister of Queen Alexandra.

A grandson of Alexander Hamilton resides in Elk Neck, Md., keeping a country store and acting as postmaster. He is seventy-four years old.

Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute, was recently elected an honorary member of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, the first of his race to have been thus honored.

Dr. Henrik Ibsen, who not long ago was reported to be nearly at death's door, is now much better, and is engaged on the composition of a new drama, which will be published at Christmas.

W. S. Gilbert, associated with Arthur Sullivan in the composing of comic operas, is reputed to be enormously wealthy. The royalties from his "Pygmalion and Galatea" alone brought him in $200,000.

Miss Lee Kue, the Chinese woman who has become a cattle queen in Arizona, arrived in San Francisco the other day en route for China, whither she is escorting the ashes of her father who died some time ago, leaving her heir to extensive ranches in the Southwest.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

The First Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, won the Columbia trophy at Sea Girt.

The Albany, N. Y., polo team defeated Saratoga, N. Y., in the final round for the Grand Union cups.

Frank L. Kramer won the quarter mile cycling championship race at Vailsburg, N. J. Time, 33 seconds.

M. J. Sheridan, of New York City, made a world's record discus throw at the Olympic games, St. Louis, Mo.

The Maydick, the Bagheera, the Naiad and the Ogeemah were the winners in the Atlantic Yacht Club races.

Lieutenant W. W. Cookson, of the District of Columbia, won the inspectors' match at the Sea Girt rifle ranges.

Cairnsmuir Bull's Eye, the champion wire haired fox terrier, died in quarantine in England from spinal meningitis.

Atalanta oarsmen celebrated their fifty-sixth annual regatta on the Harlem River and held an interesting series of races.

The Marathon race at St. Louis, Mo., was won by T. J. Hicks, of Cambridge. The time for the twenty-four miles was 3h. 28m. 53s.

Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's high stepper, Rosebery, carried off the honors of the day at the opening of the Newport Horse Show.

Ten thousands persons witnessed the annual amateur sports of the Eccentric Firemen at Celtic Park, at which the Greater New York Irish A. C. won the point prize.

Mr. H. K. Devereux, well known amateur reinsman, won the gold cup offered for pacers at Cleveland, Ohio, and retains the title of amateur champion reinsman.

In a stiff breeze on the Sound, C. Vanderbilt's yacht Rainbow and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Virginia were defeated by J. R. Maxwell's Yankee in a sweepstakes race.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

A case of Anghiari embroidery, in Bulgarian style, done by the peasant women of Southern Tuscany, on fabrics woven on hand looms by themselves, is interesting and attracts a crowd daily.

An ingeniously arranged case of ribbons forms a large American flag. Rolls of ribbon are arranged so as to form the stripes and the blue field, while the stars are made of white silk with little rosettes.

A nouveau art bedstead, in gilt, exhibited by a firm from Tours, is ornamented with panels on which are peacocks treated conventionally, if anything in the art nouveau style can be said to be conventional.

A chinchilla cape and muff, with hat of the same fur, trimmed in pink roses and shown over a coat of gray crepe de chine, trimmed with two heavy bands of chinchilla, is a striking exhibit of the French section in the Fine Arts Building.

A large collection of bows and arrows of Chinese manufacture are exhibited in the Palace of Liberal Arts. The bows are curiously shaped and decorated and are of various sizes. The arrows are made of wood, but are tipped with sharp pieces of steel.

A reproduction of the Liberty Bell, carved out of golden creamery butter, is displayed in the dairy section of New York's exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture. Exact measurement of the bell was made by Charles Brown, the famous butter sculptor, and the butter bell was carved in accordance with them.

Two costumes are placarded as the "most superb costumes" ever produced. One is of net, over white satin, embroidered with pearls, flitter, gilt and flowers of fish scales. A stole descends over the front, heavily trimmed with large baroque pearls and rhinestones, set in gold braid, while seed pearls are freely used.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. A. B. SIMPSON.

Subject: The Manifestation of the King—The Recognition—Lord of the Temple—The Children's King—Curse of the King—The Sceptre of the Kingdom.

NEW YORK CITY.—The following sermon was preached Sunday by the world-famous head of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, the Rev. A. B. Simpson. His subject was "The Manifestation of the King," and his text was: Tell ye the daughter of Zion, Behold thy King cometh unto thee meek, and, sitting upon an ass, and a colt, the foal of an ass.—Matthew 21:5.

The time had now come when the Lord Jesus was to be publicly manifested as the son of David and the King of Israel. Hitherto He had refused the demands of the multitude, who, after His Galilean miracles, had tried "to take Him by force and make Him a king;" but now as the end draws near it is proper that He should literally fulfil the announcements of ancient prophecy, and for a brief moment, at least, appear as the heir to David's throne and the answer to all the Messianic hopes of Israel.

I. The Recognition of the King. It was strange that the first to recognize Him as Israel's King should be two blind beggars. That which the rulers of Israel, with all their wisdom, failed to comprehend, was discovered by poor old Bartimeus and his blind companion. Calling Him by His Messianic name, they cried, as the procession pressed by, "Jesus, Thou Son of David, have mercy on us!" When Jesus heard that name He instantly ordered the procession to halt, and, calling them to Him, granted their petition like a king, bidding them receive their sight and follow Him in the way.

So still it is ever true, "Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and revealed them unto babes." The wisdom of the world and even the culture of theological science have blinded men to the vision of God, and it is the lowly and often illiterate to whom the Holy Ghost reveals "the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven" and the blessed hopes of the coming once more of our glorious King.

How did these blind men know that Jesus was the Son of David? With their inner senses they felt after Him until they found Him. It is so still that the hungry heart finds the Saviour. Reaching out in our darkness and sense of need, groping for One who we feel can meet and satisfy our need, we press our way toward the light even as the blind man, who, while he cannot discern the objects before him, can see vaguely at least the glare of the light and press closer to it. Even so we can press toward God, and He will meet the seeking soul and reveal Himself in the vision of light and love even as He did to them.

Seeker for Christ, follow the light you have and He will give more as you follow on, and you, too, will hear Him say, "Receive thy sight, thy faith hath made thee whole."

II. The Manifestation of the King. Ancient prophecy had foretold the coming of the King of meekness, truth and love, and His triumphal entry into Jerusalem was a striking fulfillment. Zechariah especially had literally described the scenes portrayed in this chapter. "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion, shout, O daughter of Jerusalem, behold thy King cometh unto thee. He is just and having salvation, lowly and riding upon an ass and upon a colt the foal of an ass." (Zechariah 9:9).

His triumphal entry into Jerusalem was the foreshadowing of that glorious time when He shall come again as Israel's long expected Messiah and take His place upon the throne of David, never again to leave it.

It is also typical of His entrance upon the throne of the individual heart when we receive Him as our Lord and King. The little foal on whom no man had sat before is the exquisite type of the heart that gives Him its exclusive affection. He comes to reign, not as tyrant, but as a King of gentleness and love in all the attractive attributes so finely set forth in the ancient picture that we are considering. He does not come to repress, but to satisfy. He does not dominate us as a despot, but He meets all the needs and longings of our being, and so blends with our nature and our will that we become His willing subjects and the very partners of His kingdom and His throne. Have we thus received Him and known Him as our King?

III. The King of Zion and the Lord of the Temple. Immediately upon entering the city He passed through the gates of the Temple, and repeated the miracle of its cleansing which had formed the first chapter of His early Judean ministry. The difference between this miracle and the former is that then He called it His Father's house; now "My house." He was now taking the position of being Himself the Lord of the Temple and the true theocratic Head of the kingdom. A little later the phrase was changed again. As He left that Temple after His solemn warnings and judgments pronounced against the false rulers and leaders of Israel, He declared "Your house," Mine no longer, "your house is left unto you desolate and ye shall not see Me again until he shall say blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord."

The cleansing of the Temple was occasioned by the abuse which was made of its courts by a class of money brokers and cheap traders, who took advantage of the people's desire for silver change in order to pay the half shekel offering which was required of every one entering the Temple, and out of this there grew up a regular business and a large class of men who, at exorbitant rates of usury, supplied the silver exchange to the worshipers as they crowded into the courts without having provided themselves with the requisite coin.

Another class of tradesmen in like manner filled up another part of the court with their filthy stalls for the supply of doves and other animals for the sin offerings and burnt offerings of the daily sacrifices. These also were sold at exorbitant prices for the convenience of the worshipers, but really for the gain of the dealers.

The same high place He still claims in the Church of God and the individual heart. The abuse of the Temple courts of old have, alas, been more than paralleled in the history of Christendom. It was the sale of indulgences in the time of Luther for the enrichment of the ecclesiastical parties that brought about the Reformation.

The kind of sin here described is not secular business in its own place, but the doing of things in the name of religion which are prompted by mercenary motives. The preaching of the gospel for the sake of gain, wrong financial methods in supporting the church, the desecrating of the house of God by social and secular entertainments and methods of raising money which appeal to the selfishness and frivolity of man, and the using of Christianity in any way as a cloak of covetousness, as an advertisement of business, as a means of social preferment or secular gain—these are things which are so common on every side of us that the hearts of many of God's children have been filled with humiliation and sorrow, and moved to earnest prayer for the coming of the King once more to cleanse His Temple and purge from His church these shameful profanations.

The second cleansing of the Temple would seem to suggest that before the Lord's coming there is to be a profound work of sanctification among the people of God answering to that first cleansing of which we read so fully in the early chapters of the Acts of the Apostles.

Still more fully does it apply to the individual experience of the Christian. Here, too, there is a second cleansing which the Lord comes to bring when He Himself enters the consecrated heart, not only saving, but sanctifying and separating us unto Himself in a deeper sense than we can possibly know, even in the early joy of conversion. Have we received this second cleansing?

IV. The Children's King. This was not an ordinary crowd, where the children always love to be in front, but it was a genuine outburst of heaven inspired love and loyalty that made them cry, "Hosannah in the highest." For the Lord Jesus Himself bore testimony to the genuineness of their praise and indeed gave it the highest place over all others as He poted the ancient Scripture, "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings Thou has perfected praise." Others might join in the acclamations because of the contagious influence of an excited multitude, but theirs was "perfect praise." As usual the Pharisees were ready to scorn their juvenile enthusiasm, but the Lord Jesus was also ready to vindicate them as He had once before.

Let us never forget that Jesus is the children's King. By and by, when we welcome Him to His heavenly throne, we shall find that a vast proportion of that ransomed crowd will consist of little children. Let us train our little ones to know Him and crown Him as their King. The word used here in their childish praise is the Hebrew word "Hosannah." It is not quite the same as Hallelujah, the usual expression for worship and praise. Literally it means "Lord save us." Our Hallelujahs must begin in Hosannahs. Even the children, too, must learn that they are sinful children, and that they also require His cleansing blood, and only as they accept it and honor it will their Hosannahs become Hallelujahs, and the Lord pronounce their homage "perfect praise."

V. The Blessing of the King. Immediately after Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem and His cleansing of the Temple, we read these significant words, "and the blind and the lame came to Him in the Temple and He healed them." Purification always leads on to power. The cleansing of the Temple was followed by the healing of the sick and the revelation of the great and good Physician. So, still, it will be found in our personal experience. This was not a momentary gleam of divine beneficence over a dark and suffering world, but Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

"And warm, sweet, tender even yet
A present help is He
And love has still its Olivet
And faith its Galilee.
The healing of His seamless robe
Is by our beds of pain.
We touch Him 'mid life's pain and strife
And we are whole again."

But, of course, all this awaits its perfect fulfilment in that happier time when the King shall come to His own again "and the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

Then, when this earth is purged of all iniquity, will it be also true the inhabitant shall no more say, "I am sick, and the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity."

VI. The Curse of the King. But the King has not only blessing, but also judgment in His mighty hand. The only miracle of judgment recorded in all the life of Jesus Christ immediately followed these incidents. It was the cursing of the barren fig tree, to which He came seeking fruit and encouraged to expect it by the luxuriant leaves that covered its branches; but lo! there was "nothing but leaves," and He pronounced upon it the withering words t. at left it leafless and dead.

This was, of course, a type of the fruitless nation that He had already referred to under the parable of the Barren Fig Tree, and it forecasts the solemn judgment that awaits every professed follower of Christ who shall meet Him at last with empty hands and fruitless life.

But there is a beneficent aspect, even in the curse of the King. It tells us of One that has the power to consume and destroy the things which we are unable to cast out of our lives. There are fig trees of sinful habit and physical disease which our human strength cannot throw off alone. Oh, how glad we are sometimes to have a God who is "a consuming fire," and from whose presence Satan, sin and sickness flee away. He tells us we may enter into His destructive power against these things and hand over to His flaming sword adversaries and obstacles too great for us to overcome.

"I am so glad," said a little child once, "that I have a God that can shake the world." Our Christ is not all soft and easy benevolence. Back of His gentleness is an arm of might and a holiness as inexorable as the lightnings of the sky. Oh! sinner, whatever else you dare, beware of "the wrath of the Lamb."

VII. The Sceptre of the Kingdom. In the closing verses of our lesson, chapter 21, verses 20 to 22, the Lord reveals the secret of His own power and tells the disciples how they may share it also, The secret of it is faith. "If ye have faith and doubt not, ye shall not only do this which is done to the fig tree, but, also, if ye shall say unto this mountain, be thou removed and be thou cast into the sea, it shall be done; and all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive." And so He passes over to us His sceptre, and tells us that we may exercise the same omnipotence of faith through which He wrought His mighty works. It was by faith that He overcame and became for us "the Author and Finisher of our faith." But we may exercise the same faith, too. Some time in that coming kingdom we shall be like Him and exercise a power over the universe of God, of which, could we fully realize it now, we would be amazed and appalled. But He is training us now in the use of this mystic sceptre, and teaching us the lessons of that faith of which He once said, "All things are possible with God, all things are possible unto him that believeth."

We have but touched its borderland, beloved. There are great continents of faith and power and prayer for us yet to explore. "Lord, teach us to pray," help our unbelief and give us "the faith of God."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 18.

Subject: Israel Reproved, Amos v., 4-15—Golden Text, Amos v., 6—Memory Verses, 4-6—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Introduction.—The book of Amos was the earliest written of all the prophecies. It is naturally divided into three parts: 1. Introductory (chaps. 1, 2). The prophecies against Damascus, Philistia, Tyre, Edom, Ammon and Moab—the six enemies of the chosen people—and finally against Judah (chap. 2: 4, 5), are preparatory to a full description of the sins of Israel. 2. Israel's sins and the impending ruin (chaps. 3-6). 3. A series of five visions (chaps. 7-9); interrupted (chap. 7: 10-17) by an account of the altercation between Amos and Amaziah. Amos was an uneducated man, but he had that culture and training which comes from living close to God, and his prophecy shows that he was thoroughly acquainted with the books of Moses.

Commentary.—1. A lamentation for Israel (vs. 1-3). Because Israel continues to show no signs of repentance, Amos sees that certain and speedy destruction will come upon the nation. He accordingly proceeds to sing a funeral dirge. Israel was spiritually dead; like a fallen virgin, she had debased herself and lost her purity. She was prostrate on the ground, unable to rise, having none to assist her. The prophet also declares that the strength of the nation was to be reduced to one-tenth of what it then was. "Such an announcement as this, made in the height of the prosperity secured by Jeroboam II., would naturally be a startling one to those who heard it."

II. An exhortation to seek God (vs. 4-6). 4. "Seek ye Me." Cease your rebellion against me; return to Me with all your heart, and though consigned to death, ye shall be rescued and live. Deplorable as your case is, it is not utterly desperate. "Shall live." Shall escape the threatened destruction. 5. "Seek not Bethel." At Bethel was one of the golden calves Jeroboam had set up. At this time it was the most popular sanctuary of the northern kingdom, and was patronized by the King (chap. 7: 13). "Gilgal." This was an important church centre about nine miles northwest of Bethel. Here, as well as at Bethel, was a school of the prophets. At Gilgal were carved images. "To Beer-sheba." Situated in the extreme southern part of Judah. This city had evidently become a centre for idol worship, and Amos warns them against journeying thither. "Into captivity." The prophet shows them that all hope from these idolatrous altars is vain. Gilgal and Bethel are doomed and heathen deities cannot save them. 6. "House of Joseph." That is, the ten tribes or northern kingdom; so used because Joseph was the ancestor of two of the chief tribes.

III. Israel's deplorable condition (vs. 7-13).

7. "Turn judgment." Israel's crying sin is neglect of civil justice and oppression of the poor. "Wormwood." An intensely bitter, unpalatable plant. It is always used as a symbol for whatever is nauseous and destructive. In their civil courts bribes were taken (v. 12), righteousness was "cast down" (R. V.) to the earth, and instead of bringing relief to the oppressed, they brought bitterness and greater oppression.

8. Verses 8 and 9 are intended to impress the Israelites with the power and majesty of Jehovah, the creator and ruler of the universe. They are introduced abruptly and interrupt the connections between verses 7 and 10. "The seven stars." The Pleiades, a group of stars in the constellation Taurus, called frequently the seven stars. "Orion." A constellation noted for its three bright stars in a straight line. "Turneth, maketh." That is, causes morning to follow night and brings the day to an end in night. The two clauses describe Jehovah as the author of the regular alternation of day and night. "That calleth," etc. By evaporation "the waters" are collected into clouds and then are immediately poured out in showers upon the face of the earth. 9. "That strengtheneth," etc. See R. V. Who takes the part of the poor and oppressed against the oppressor. Sudden destruction comes upon the mighty, so that even their strongest fortresses cannot save them.

10. "Hate him." The prophet again takes up the subject under consideration in verse 7. They cannot bear an upright magistrate, and will not have righteous laws executed. "In the gate." The place where "the elders" or magistrates sat and where justice was administered (v. 12). 11. "Treading." The poor were oppressed. "Burdens of wheat." Even the bread was taken from the poor as the price of justice. "Shall not." The penalty for such gross injustice is here announced. 12. "I know." They imagine that Jehovah is ignorant, but He knows their many smaller offenses as well as their "mighty sins." Three of their greater sins are mentioned: 1. Afflicting the righteous. 2. Taking bribes, so that judgment was perverted. 3. Refusing to hear the cause of the poor who had no reward to offer. 13. "Keep silence." In an "evil time," such as the prophet has described, when it is useless to attempt to obtain justice, wise men are silent.

IV. Mercy offered (vs. 14, 15). 14. "Seek good." Again the prophet urges them to forsake their sins and turn to God. "May live." Even yet there is hope. God's decree offering mercy is absolute and unlimited to the one who will repent. "And so," etc. Because of their prosperity they imagined and said (see R. V.) that God was with them. But they were deceived. Now Amos tells them what to do in order to actually have his presence. 15. "Hate the evil." The exhortation of verse 14 is repeated in stronger language: Hate evil, love good, establish judgment. "It may be." This should not be understood as expressing doubt. God will have mercy upon such as heed the prophet's exhortation. "Remnant of Joseph." The ten tribes.

V. The day of the Lord (vs. 16-20). Amos sees that his exhortation will be unheeded, and again draws a dark picture of the future. In their blindness they desired "the day of the Lord," the day when, as they supposed, God would confer some great honor upon His people; but Amos warns them that in their present moral condition the day of the Lord would be a day of lamentation, wailing and darkness with "no brightness in it."

VI. Hypocritical service rejected (vs. 21-27). Feasts and sacrifices could not avert the threatened judgments. Do you think to win Jehovah's favor by your religious services and ceremonial observances? What He demands is not sacrifice or the noise of songs on your instruments of music, but justice and righteousness. And He desires these to "roll on."

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

The eighth International Geographic Congress opened in Washington, with many noted scientists present.

Checks for prize money due naval men as a result of the Manila Bay victory were sent out.

During the absence of the President and Cabinet members official circles were rather quiet.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The school teachers who visited the United States last summer have begun their year's work, and are putting into practice the theories they learned at Cornell University.

No new reports have been received from the front regarding the success of our troops in quelling the insurrection of the Morro insurgents.

DOMESTIC.

Bank robbers got $14,000 from a safe in Pomeroy, O.

The agreement between the New York City "L" employes and the Interborough Company was signed.

Chemists from all parts of the world assembled at Columbia University in New York City.

Seventy-five of the gypsies at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, were placed on the Campania for deportation.

The real estate and personal property of the White Mountain Paper Company were sold at auction at Portsmouth, N. H., for $2,650,000.

Sands H. Butler, night clerk of the Greek Hotel, New York City, was murdered and the hotel office robbed. A bellboy who was missing was suspected of the crime.

Two were killed and four injured in a freight train wreck at Kittanning Point, Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Judge A. Heaton Robertson was nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention in Connecticut.

Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, former Minister to Liberia, was shot twice and seriously wounded in a fight with another doctor at St. Joseph, Mo.

Rioting took place during the Labor Day parade in Indianapolis, Ind.

The army maneuvres at Manassas began with the declaration of mimic war at midnight.

More than 200 gypsies, the vanguard of 2000 intending to come to America, arrived in New York City on the Carpathia and were held up at Ellis Island.

Wisconsin Social Democrats nominated a State ticket, headed by W. A. Arnold, of Milwaukee, for Governor.

More than 300 scientists from all parts of the world attended the Convention of the Society of Chemical Industry, which met in New York City.

Six persons were killed and four dangerously injured by the explosion of an oil tank in a house at Yellow Creek, Ohio.

The professorship of theism and apologetics at Auburn Theological Seminary was offered to the Rev. Dr. Allen M. Dulles, of Watertown, N. Y.

Willard Aikman, member of an old Brooklyn, N. Y., family, despondent over having lost his position, ended his life by gas in the home of a friend in Prospect Park South.

A tallyho in which a party of Knight Templars were having an outing struck a tree near Monterey, Cal., and two women were hurt.

While returning from his wedding trip Prof. J. F. Bivins, head master of Trinity Park High School, at Durham, N. C., was killed by a train, near his home.

Eight persons were injured at Chicago, Ill., and six cars of the Oak Park Elevated Railroad were demolished in a head-on collision, caused by a misplaced switch.

In honor of the band of the Garde Republicaine a luncheon was given at the Cafe Martin, New York City, at which were present city officials and prominent members of the French colony.

In the United States Circuit Court, in Trenton, N. J., the Northern Securities Company filed its formal answer in the suit of Edward H. Harriman and others to restrain the company from carrying out its proposed distribution plan.

Suit was brought by the Central National Bank of New York and the Merchants' Trust Company of New York against the Continental Trust Company, of Baltimore, for $300,000, alleging fraud in the promotion of the United States Cotton Duck Company.

FOREIGN.

Russia agreed to pay damages for the detention of two British colliers.

Louis Deibler, former public executioner of France, who operated the guillotine for thirty-nine years, died at Auteuil.

Tibet's treaty with England was signed at Lhassa. The Dalai Lama is in flight to Mongolia, and has practically abdicated the post of chief ruler.

The Pope received a party of French pilgrims at Rome, and in addressing them praised their fidelity to their faith.

It is said that Drs. Ott and Hirsch received each $50,000 for their services to the Czarina on the occasion of the Czarevitch's birth.

Mount Vesuvius was again in eruption.

The Russian imperial train has been made ready for a long journey, and the report was revived that the Emperor will go to the front.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2½c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ 19	@	19½
Firsts	17	@	18½
Seconds	14	@	16½
State dairy tubs, firsts	15	@	16
Imitation creamery	13	@	16
Factory, thirds to first	11	@	13¾
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	8⅝
Small	—	@	8¾
Part skims, good to prime	4¾	@	5½
Part skims, common	—	@	3½
Full skims	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	25	@	27
State and Penn	25	@	27
Western—Choice	20½	@	21
Southern—Choice	17	@	18
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	2 85
Medium, choice	1 90	@	1 95
Pea, choice	—	@	1 80
Red kidney, choice	3 00	@	3 05
White kidney	2 80	@	2 90
Yellow eye	2 75	@	2 80
Black turtle soup	3 00	@	3 10
Lima, Cal	—	@	2 70
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Fall Pippin, per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Twenty Ounce, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Bell, per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Cooking, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Bartlett, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Grapes, Concord, per car	60	@	75
Niagara, per carrier	75	@	90
Delaware, per carrier	40	@	60
Peaches, per basket	40	@	1 00
Watermelons, per 100	4 00	@	18 00
Muskmelons, per basket	25	@	75
Plums, per basket	12	@	25
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	5 00	@	6 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	14
Spring chickens, per lb	14	@	15
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9½
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	13
Ducks, per pair	50	@	75
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	15
Broilers, Philadelphia	17	@	22
Fowls, Western, per lb	13½	@	14
Spring ducks, per lb	14	@	16
Spring geese, per lb	14	@	17
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 50
HOPS.			
State, 1903, choice, per lb	33	@	34
Good to prime, per lb	30	@	32
Common to fair	25	@	28
Pacific Coast, 1903, choice	30	@	31
Good to prime, per lb	28	@	29
Common to fair	24	@	27
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	—	@	90
No. 1, per 100 lb	80	@	85
No. 2, per 100 lb	70	@	75
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	50	@	62½
Straw, long rye	80	@	92½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	1 25	@	1 40
L. I., per 180 lbs	1 50	@	1 62
Sweets, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Turnips, per bbl	50	@	65
Tomatoes, per box	10	@	50
Egg plant, per basket	25	@	50
Squash, per crate	25	@	1 00
Peas, per bushel	1 00	@	1 75
Peppers, per box	20	@	35
Lettuce, per dozen	25	@	75
Cabbages, per 100	1 50	@	2 50
Cucumbers, per basket	50	@	1 50
Cucumber pickles, per 1000	50	@	2 00
String beans, per basket	50	@	1 25
Kale, per bbl	40	@	60
Lima beans, per basket	50	@	1 50
Onions, L. I., Yel., per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Red, per basket	75	@	1 00
Celery, per dozen bunches	10	@	50
Green corn, per 100	50	@	1 25
Cauliflower, per basket	1 00	@	3 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt	5	@	12
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	5 20	@	5 50
Spring patents	6 00	@	6 60
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 24½
No. 2 red	1 08⅝	@	1 13⅜
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	60
Oats, mixed	35	@	36
Clipped, white	39	@	41
Rye, Western	—	@	70
Lard, city	—	@	6¾
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	9½
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	13
Country dressed	8	@	12
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 50	@	4 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 00	@	6 60
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 10	@	6 25
Country dressed, per lb	7½	@	8½

THE KLONDIKE GOLD.

The Future Possibilities of the Northern Territory.

New York City.—The gold output this year is given in one estimate at $10,000,000. The rich secrets of the frozen North are not half told. Our own Alaska is barely scratched by the argonauts and its mineral development will continue for years. Merchants and others who have done more than mere prospecting in the gold fields are planning to remain in the territory and continue its development. The pioneer life has its allurements as well as its drawbacks, and the greater productiveness effort results in is encouraging to a continuance. Alaska has a future.

AN ARMY OF HOP PICKERS.

50,000 Persons Required to Harvest the Crop in Oregon and Washington.

Portland, Ore.—More than 40,000 people, men, women and children, have entered the hop fields of Oregon and begun the harvest of hops. The crop is conservatively estimated at 87,000 bales, and is the most valuable ever raised in this State, being worth at present prices almost $4,400,000.

Molasses and Syrups.

A fairly good demand was reported in the New York City market for grocery grades of molasses. A moderate number of new orders were received from the consuming trade, and there was a fair call for shipments on outstanding contracts. Dealers had only small stocks and held for full values. Low grades were in small supply and firmly held.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

J. G. Corbin is home after his "mud slinging" trip in the valley.

I. N. Foust made a business trip to Clearfield county Thursday.

Miss Lenora Stonebraker is at home after an extended vacation in the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Green are spending a few days with Elmer Sim's family.

The Misses Kirkpatrick and Boring will be at home to their friends during the winter at Hotel Simpson.

A. M. Menold and family and J. G. Hicks and family and Mrs. Nancy Simpson are attending the agents' picnic at Cresson to-day.

Chalmer Simpson spent Sunday at home. Some folks intimate that Chal will come home oftener than usual this winter. I wonder why?

Master George Miller, of Mapleton, is spending the week of vacation, caused by the scarlet fever, at the home of J. G. Hicks, helping in the store.

Rev. Nicolls took a hand at helping Farmer Anderson along with his threshing and the Rev. is reported as being a No. 1 at physical as well as mental requirements.

Jno. Hicks has contracted to haul the paving stone from the river back to the railroad culvert where they were dislodged by the high water in Sugar Grove run recently.

The foundation for the new house for our postmaster and his lady is now complete ready for the builders. Workmen are sinking a well which will have to be at least forty feet.

Mrs. Jane Mahaffey, former postmistress and an old resident of the "home village," has been quite ill for a week, not able to be out of bed but is reported as being on the mend.

The bridge over Sugar Grove run has again been opened for the use of the public. A new and substantial structure with cemented abutments on both sides of this turbulent little creek indicates no further trouble from high water

The Railroad company has found it necessary to build a retaining wall for the bank on the north side of their tracks west of the passenger station, Mill creek having made such inroads on the embankment as to endanger the tracks.

Fred Simpson left Monday for Carlisle to participate in the organization of the foot ball team for the ensuing college term. His finger is about well and having had to bottle his enthusiasm for outdoor sport during the summer he is anxious to get to work. Jay follows to-day to take up his studies at the college. The boys are careful students as well as ardent athletes.

H. O. Speck has contracted with the school directors of Henderson township to convey all school children between Mill Creek and Ardenheim to school at the latter point, the directors having decided to close Pike Run school. This method is somewhat of an innovation in this vicinity but will doubtless prove satisfactory. Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Shirleysburg, will teach at Ardenheim.

Schools opened Monday. Miss Lacea Kirkpatrick in charge of No. 1, with enrollment of 39 schools; Miss Lois Boring No. 2, with enrollment of 30 scholars. The directors made some necessary repairs to both rooms during the vacation period which adds to the comfort and convenience of teachers and pupils, but there is considerable for improvement about the building and grounds. A comparison made from what Laurel Hill academy was thirty years ago would call for unfavorable remarks from our children. The taxes of old Brady are ample to give our boys and girls the very best equipment along educational lines and we are pleased to note the present improvements.

A very enjoyable social event was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Simpson Thursday evening last. A party of young society buds came by 'buss from the county seat chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hall. The Misses Cora and Elizabeth Steel and Miss Reed, of Huntingdon, Miss Barclay, of Philadelphia, Miss Clay, of Ontario, Canada, and Miss Wheeler, of Cumberland, Maryland, and their escorts, Messrs. Charles Yocum, Harry Strickler, Edgar Port, Fred Bayer, Simpson Africa and Alton Gracey, of Huntingdon, with Fred and Jay Simpson, constituted the jolly party. Music and terpsichorean amusement were the order of the hour, and good-byes were said early in the morning.

TROUGH CREEK.

Quarterly meeting next Sunday at Bowman's.

Rev. Strain now drives as fine a looking horse as goes over our roads.

Miss Maud Swope is home from Connecticut to spend her vacation.

S. L. Smith is treating his barn to a coat of whitewash. When he gets his new house completed, which will be soon, it will look quite different at the old Davy Swope homestead.

The fair was fairly well attended from our valley but some who were there say that Trough Creek could lay it in the shade in some kinds of stock and especially in vegetables.

Watson Wright operated our cider works last Wednesday successfully. If compelled to be from home any more on cider day—Wednesday—we will have some one to attend the same.

For the information of the numerous readers of the ITEM in other states and the public in general I want to say that your clipping from the Saxton *Herald* stating that the Widow Buck, of Little Trough Creek, had her cow's leg chopped off, is a pure fabrication. I have lived in Little Trough Creek all my life and while we used to have plenty of bucks running on the mountains adjacent, we never had any person by the name of Buck living in our valley since my recollection. We, like other communities, have our mishaps and misdoings but nothing like the *Herald* refers to.

TODD.

A number of our people attended the county fair.

The sick of our community, we are glad to note, are convalescent.

Wilson McClain went to Johnstown Monday where he expects to find employment.

Henry Anderson and wife, of Mercersburg, were guests of their son, Will, over Sabbath.

The farmers in this section have their threshing done with the exceptions of buckwheat.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Heeter were guests of Miles Querry and family in Hare's valley Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mansberger, of near Three Springs, visited their daughter, Mrs. David Creswell, recently.

A. B. Taylor, wife and two children visited friends at State College recently. Mr. Taylor has returned home but Mrs. will visit in Johnstown before returning home.

William Greenland, wife and daughter, Grace, of Clay township, Samuel Shue, wife and son and Miss Meredith, of Harrisburg, spent one night last week with Mrs. S. E. Rickabaugh.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

Mrs. J. D. Crotsley is on the sick list.

Monroe Kane is housed up with rheumatism.

There is quite a lot of corn being cut around here already.

Oscar Querry and wife passed through town on Sunday evening last.

The people are all holding back with their seeding on account of no rain.

Several of our young people attended the picnic at Beech Run last Saturday.

Samuel Crotsley is at home visiting his parents and many friends around town.

John Park and his lady friend were guests at Wm. McNerland's on Sunday last.

The threshers, Black and Drake, have about completed their journey for this year.

On account of campmeeting and our preacher being sick there has been no preaching at Cornelius chapel for several weeks but there will be preaching there next Sunday. Everybody attend if possible.

LATTA GROVE.

Tuesday, 13th, rain.

Elmer Bowman's broken leg is improving.

O. H. Querry has completed the job of seeding for Michael Stever.

Isaac Dell has a 24-oz. potato on exhibition. It is the largest heard of this year.

Jos. H. Dell has his wheat in the ground and is now helping his father-in-law to build a house.

D. H. Dell opened Latta Grove school Monday, the 12th, with an enrollment of twenty-three pupils.

CASSVILLE.

Harper Pheasant and wife are visiting friends in Altoona.

Rev. Hugh Strain drove his new horse to Huntingdon last week. It is a goer.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert, of Meadow Green, were guests of Rev. Samuel McClain last week.

Miss Hester Horton, of Altoona, is spending some time with her mother in this place.

Miss Anna Horton invited her friends in recently to see her beautiful night blooming cereus blossoms coming out. They expanded until 12 p. m. They are certainly beautiful, snow white, large and fragrant.

Miss Effie Dell, of Latta Grove, was in Cassville on her way to her school at Cherry Grove.

Prof. Wilbur Heaton left on Wednesday to begin his duties as principal of the Alexandria schools.

September Court.

The following miscellaneous business was disposed of at last week's session of court:

Distribution of the valuation money of certain real estate of Samuel H. Irvin, late of Jackson township, deceased, decreed to J. Herbert Irvin under proceedings in partition, filed.

Sale of real estate of Joseph W. Henry, late of West township, deceased, for payment of debts, continued until next term.

In re petition of William Brodbeck for decree of specific performance of contract between him and Jacob Brodbeck, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased, answer of the administrators and heirs filed.

H. H. Waite appointed guardian of Eugene Waite, minor child of Kate Waite, late of Blair county, deceased.

Sale of the real estate of William G. Fagan, late of Jackson township, deceased, awarded for payment of debts.

Sale of the real estate of Rev. B. B. Hamlin, late of the borough of Huntingdan, deceased, confirmed nisi.

R. A. Orbison, guardian of Elizabeth A. Brown, granddaughter of the late Samuel T. Brown, Esq., authorized to expend from the principal of his ward's estate for her education.

Sheriff's return of the inquest to make partition of the real estate of Joseph Hegie, late of Tell township, deceased, confirmed nisi, and a rule on the heirs awarded to accept or refuse the same at the valuation.

The assault and battery case of Mrs Ben Miller vs. Archey Parsons was tried and a verdict of not guilty but pay half the costs was returned by the jury.

James McCarl, who was charged with shoplifting at the store of the Vulcan Trading company at Mount Union last June, was sentenced to six months in jail, pay costs and a fine of $5.

In the case of the commonwealth vs. Robert Yocum, assault and battery, the grand jury found a true bill and the defendant was assessed a fine of $5 and costs. In the cases of the commonwealth vs. Thompson, in which Robert Yocum was the prosecutor, the grand jury ignored the three bills.

In the case of the commonwealth vs. Peter Mort and Jacob Conrad charged with attempted larceny of chickens by Moses Starr, the grand jury returned a true bill. Mort plead guilty and was sentenced to 30 days in jail and Conrad stood trial and was convicted and got 90 days in jail, was assessed $5 fine and costs of prosecution.

In the case of the commonwealth vs. Miles Iddings a true bill for fornication and bastardy was found.

Case of John Bartley, of Shirleysburg, in withholding the use of the school house on the plea that he was not paid for the ground upon which it was built resulted in a compromise, Mr. Bartley to pay costs and give possession of the school house but not thereby relinguishing his claims to ground disputed.

Commonwealth vs. John O'Neill, indictment for fornication and bastardy. A true bill, found guilty, pay costs; $25 and $1.25 per week to Jennie Jones while the child lives.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Thompson, assault and battery; sentenced to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. Cloyd McCarthy, fornication and bastardy, a true bill.

H. D. Taylor and Peter Rickabaugh, of Tod township, were sued for neglecting to open and repair certain public highways. On one indictment they were acquitted and the costs placed on the prosecutors and on the other charge they were found guilty.

Wilson Carberry and R. B. Walls for larceny and receiving stolen goods, were found not guilty.

Ira Nearhoof was found not guilty of cruelty to animals, county to pay costs.

G. W. Friedley and Harry Kirkpatrick not guilty of assault and battery on P. W. Magsam, the last named to pay costs.

John Freeman for pointing firearms and carrying concealed weapons was found guilty, pay costs, $5 and serve 30 days in jail.

Aaron Shiffler was indicted for fornication and bastardy.

Washington Johnston was convicted of attempted nameless crime with a little boy in Huntingdon; fined $25 and sentenced to one and a half years in the Western penitentiary.

George Lagle was sent to jail for 15 days for assault and battery.

Joseph and John Robinson implicated in a fight in which a revolver figured, were released with each one's paying half the costs.

The trial of Alla Hassau for the alleged

Continued on next page.

AT

JNO. G. GILLAM'S

YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS. HATS, CAPS. SHELF HARDWARE, ETC.

PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

May, 1884 • TWENTY YEARS AGO • May, 1904

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Running a general store is no experiment with us. For twenty years we have been selling goods in this town. Starting in a small room 18x18 feet we added space to it several times until we bought our present store about two years ago. The changes we have made give us the largest store in town—two floors 20x90, annex 12x30 and a warehouse two stories 18x30 feet.

Our sales last year were larger than the year before, the cash sales being more than 100 per cent. larger, proving to us that our prices, quality considered, must have been about right. We think we know What, When and Where to buy. Paying spot cash for goods as soon as they are in and examined gives us another advantage over many of our competitors.

There have been many changes since we started. We have seen many come and go. They commence by telling the people that the older stores have been overcharging them; that they will sell much cheaper. They fool part of the people for a time but they soon find our prices are as low, if not lower than theirs.

We want more cash and prompt paying customers, and name you low prices. There are others we do not want, those who think the world owes them a living whether they earn it or not. All our goods are marked in plain figures, one price to all. A child can buy as cheap as the parent.

LOOK FOR

NEW AD.

IN THIS SPACE

NEXT WEEK

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

May 24, 1904. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,

No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:

JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier.

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 14, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 29, 1904.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M	D'ly ex. S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington. .	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	5 40
Baltimore . . .	11 55	4 44	8 52	. . .	12 00	7 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville . . .		8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville.	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport . .	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin . .	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union .	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton. .	f5 33	11 13	f2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood . ..	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona . . .	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg . .	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg . .	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona . .	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood .	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone . .	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg.	f5 46	. .	8 07	. . .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton . .	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union .	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamiltonf	6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	. .	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin . . .	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal .	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n .	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport . .	8 00	. .	10 28	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon..	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville .	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville . .	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg .	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore . . .		12 15	. .	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .
Washington . .		1 20	. .	7 15	. .	3 30	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St. .	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St .	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St .	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3.55 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	. . Huntingdon . .	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	. . Grafton . .	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	. . Brumbaugh . .	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	. Marklesburg .	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	. . Entrikin . .	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	. . . Beaver . . .	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	. . . Cove . . .	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	. . . Saxton . . .	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	. . . Clark . . .	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	. Riddlesburg .	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	. . Hopewell . .	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	. . . Cypher . . .	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	. . Tatesville . .	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	. . Everett . .	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	. . Mt. Dallas . .	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	. . Bedford . .	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	. . Hyndman . .	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	. Cumberland .	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	. . . Saxton . . .	4 00
9 50	. . Coalmont . .	3 45
	. . Crawford . .	
10 05	. . . Dudley . . .	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

A Boy's Wild Ride For Life.

With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life, 18 miles, to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Grip prove its matchless merit for all Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Wright & Dell's store.

MARRIED.

DONELSON—BAKER—At the parsonage of the First M. E. church, Huntingdon, September 10, 1904, by Rev. J. Harper Black, D. D., Allen Donelson, of Coalmont, and Winona W. Baker, of Trough Creek.

MEDLEY—SIPES—At the parsonage of the First M. E. church, Huntingdon, September 10, 1904, by Rev. J. Harper Black, D. D., Albert M. Medley, of Pogue, and Nannie Irene Sipes, of Everett.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

'Phone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President

W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

E. M. GREENE, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 27, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 40	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 57	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	2 20	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 50	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 55	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	3 15	6 55
Woodvale . . . . ARRIVE	. .	. .	. .	7.00
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
NORTHWARD	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 35	2 15	9.50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . .	Ar 9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	.*Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap .	Lv 9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager

September Court—Continued.

murder of Joseph Assard, a Syrian peddler, near Petersburg, in March last, was finished Saturday, the jury being out about four hours, and then returning with a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The defendant was represented by David H. Myers, who plead his clients' cause in a masterly and forcible manner. He was assisted by H. W. Petrikin, and it was due mostly to these two gentlemen's pleading that the defendant got off with that verdict. The judge sentenced him to eighteen years in the Western penitentiary.

Albert Mason, accused of assault and battery, was released on payment of costs.

Fearful Odds Against Him.

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such, in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with Kidney disease and neither doctors nor medicines gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies, "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for Liver and Kidney troubles and all forms of Stomach and Bowel Complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by Wright & Dell.

Picnic at Locust Grove.

The union picnic under the auspices of the Otterbein Sunday school was held September 10th at Locust Grove. Mrs. M. A. Harbaugh, the efficient superintendent, had charge of the program. Mrs. Herbert Bowman presided at the organ which was a very fine one, the property of J. O. Smith. The address of welcome by Carrie Chilcote was excellent and showed deep thought. The children all recited nicely and the music was inspiring. Mrs. Eminhizer, of Three Springs, gave a very helpful talk to the children, based on the boy king, David, closing with a beautiful poem, "Make Mother Happy." Ida Mierley sang a solo—"The Dreary Susquehanna"—in a pleasing manner. Mrs. S. V. Heaton then gave an address on "The Cross and The Flag. Remarks by Rev. Eminhizer and J. W. Taylor closed the exercises. Refreshments were served and the boys had a game of ball making a day long to be remembered.

Maude Gets Square.

Maude Muller on a summer's morn,
Heard the toot of an auto horn.
She saw the Judge go whirling past,
"Gee!" said Maude, "he's goin' fast."
And then she thought of the sighs and tears
The Judge had caused her all these years.
"He's breaking the law at that speed," quoth she;
"Ha! ha! ha! ha! here's revenge for me!"
So she set her teeth, and ne'er e'er flinched,
While she took his number and had him pinched.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvellous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Roils, Sores, Felons, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped hands, Skin Eruptions; infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at Wright & Dell's.

FOR COPPER KETTLES all sizes, best make and material, at lowest prices, call on or address K. W. MIERLY, Page, Pa, 7-27-2m

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned near Saltillo, several weeks ago, a red and white spotted steer with the end off his right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law.

Aug. 31, 1904. HENRY BANKS.

NOTICE.—My store books, notes, etc., are still in the hands of Geo. W. Wright and have been since I sold out my business in Mapleton. I will place them in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection after October 1st. I trust all those knowing themselves indebted to me will call and make settlement at once.

A. B. GILLAM.

Tyrone, Pa., Aug. 2, '04.

Do Not Walk

When you can buy a Beautiful buggy at $45.00 worth $65.00.

Hand made Buggies, 18 spokes in wheels, at $67.50; regular price $85.00.

Three-seated hand made Spring Wagons, with top and brake, at $85.00; regular price $110.

I have contracted for 200 tons of Phosphate for fall, which I will sell so low as to leave competition out of the question.

A big stock of Bran, Chop, Corn, Salt, etc., in my warerooms all the time at lowest prices.

I have anything you need to eat, wear, feed or use and can save you 15 to 40 per cent.

Clay Park,

Three Springs, Pa.

William Reed & Sons

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

THIS STORE OPENED ITS DOORS TO THE PUBLIC OF HUNTINGDON AND HUNTINGDON COUNTY. ITS AIMS AND PURPOSES WERE INDICATED IN THE FIRST ADVERTISEMENT PRINTED IN THE PAPERS, WHICH READ LIKE THIS:

To the People of Huntingdon and Huntingdon County.

About August 25th, 1879, I will open in Mr. S. S. Smith's room (the one lately occupied by T. J. Lewis) an exclusive cash Dry Goods, Notion and Trimming Store. It is my intention to keep good goods, and will sell the same at lowest cash prices. Coming with a view of locating permanently in Huntingdon, I hope by careful and strict attention to business to merit your confidence and a fair share of your patronage.

Respectfully yours,

August 21, 1879. **William Reed.**

As the years rolled by this small store grew, gradually but surely, to its present size. At all times during this period certain principles have always ruled in the conduct of the business.

It has always been our purpose to offer the very best article that it is possible to sell at a price, rather than to give one as cheap as will satisfy the average customer. Profits are cut a little but permanent customers are made and held.

The store has made some enemies but through error rather than intention and this small rank is greatly offset by the many persons who place their confidence in the store and its methods.

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1904

We have made unusual efforts to get together the finest stock the store has ever shown. Every department will offer the best line we have ever shown.

Many towns of fifty thousand inhabitants can not boast of a store the equal of this one. We think every citizen of Huntingdon should take pride in it.

In the future, the strict integrity of the methods which have made for its success will be strictly adhered to and everything that will increase its efficiency will be made use of.

Visitors are always welcome.

Mail orders are given careful personal attention.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

For Sale!

I hereby offer my Cash Novelty Store with privilege of business at present stand. Reason for selling on account of poor health.

Geo. W. Yocum

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S

Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance, which has just been released for publication, is a document of nearly 12,000 words. In its preparation a number of Republican leaders from various sections were called into conference, and then the entire letter was carefully gone over by Elihu Root and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who suggested certain changes, which were made.

The President deals largely with the record of the Republican party for the last eight years, and after reviewing the acts of his own and President McKinley's administrations he "stands pat."

Aside from this history of the Republican achievements, the tariff, the Philippines, the Panama Canal, the Northern Pacific merger, the now famous pension order, the money question, the coal strike, the army and the navy are the chief topics discussed. The Panama treaty is defended, as is also the age pension ruling.

The letter is, in part, as follows:

"We base our appeal upon what we have done and are doing, upon our record of administration and legislation during the last seven years, in which we have had complete control of the government. We intend in the future to carry on the government in the same way that he carried it on in the past."

Referring to the new problems which arose after the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, the President says: "We are content to rest our case before the American people upon the fact that to adherence to a lofty ideal we have added proved governmental efficiency. Therefore our promise may surely be trusted as regards any issue that is now before the people, and we may equally be trusted to deal with any problem which may hereafter arise."

Taking the Panama Canal question as an instance, the President declares the opponents of the administration can only criticise what was done on condition of mis-stating it, and goes on to say: "The administration behaved throughout not only with good faith, but with extraordinary patience and large generosity, toward those with whom it dealt. It was also mindful of American interests. It acted in strict compliance with the law passed by Congress." "Neither in this nor in any other matter has there been the slightest failure to live up to the Constitution in letter and in spirit. But the Constitution must be observed positively as well as negatively. The President's duty is to serve the country in accordance with the Constitution, and I should be derelict in my duty if I used a false construction of the Constitution as a shield for weakness and timidity, or as an excuse for governmental impotence."

The President says of the pension order, which is ordinarily referred to as an encroachment of the Executive on the legislative or judicial functions of government, that it was made in the performance of a duty imposed by Congress on the President, and supplemented the regulations of Presidents Cleveland and McKinley.

The point is made that, while the opponents of the administration make efforts to show that the coal strike settlement and the railroad merger suit were acts for which it should be thrown out of power, yet they dare not openly condemn either act, the President saying: "It is perhaps natural that an attack so conducted should be made sometimes on the ground that too much, sometimes on the ground that too little, has been done."

Of the monetary policy of those who oppose the continuance of the present administration, the President says: "On some of the vital questions that have confronted the American people in the last decade our opponents take the position that silence is the best possible way to convey their views." "The record of the last seven years proves that the party now in power can be trusted to take the additional action necessary to improve and strengthen our monetary system, and that our opponents cannot be so trusted."

On the question of the rights of capital and labor the President says: "So far as the rights of the individual wage worker and the individual capitalist are concerned, both as regards one another, as regards the public, and as regards organized capital and labor, the position of the administration has been so clear that there is no excuse for misrepresenting it, and no ground for opposing it unless misrepresented."

Doubt as to the Democratic meaning in regard to the great question of the tariff impels the President to say: "Of course, if our opponents are not sincere in their proposal to abolish the system of protective tariff, there is no use in arguing the matter at all, save by pointing out again that, if on one great issue they do not mean what they say it is hardly safe to trust them on any other issue. But if they are sincere in this matter, then their advent to power would mean domestic misfortune and misery as widespread and far reaching as that which we saw ten years ago." "To uproot and destroy that (the protective) system would be to insure the prostration of business, the closing of factories, the impoverishment of the farmer, the ruin of the capitalist and the starvation of the wage-worker. Yet, if protection is indeed 'robbery,' and if our opponents really believe what they say, then it is precisely to the destruction and uprooting of the tariff, and, therefore, of our business and industry, that they are pledged." "It is a matter of regret that the protective tariff policy, which, during the last forty odd years, has become part of the very fibre of the country, is not now accepted as definitely established."

The President claims that the Democrats have occupied three entirely different positions in regard to Philippine independence within fifty days, and directs attention to the extreme unwisdom and wickedness of deceiving the Filipinos if they do not mean what they say, and says: "If our opponents came in power and attempted to carry out their promises to the Filipinos by giving them independence, and withdrawing American control from the islands, the result would be a frightful calamity to the Filipinos themselves, and in a larger aspect would amount to an international crime." "Of course, the practical difficulty in adopting any such course of action—such a 'policy of scuttle,' as President McKinley called it—would be found wellnigh insuperable." "It would be a criminal absurdity, and yet our opponents have pledged themselves thereto. If successful in the coming election they would either have to break faith, or else do an act which would leave an indelible stain upon our National reputation for courage and for good sense." "We did not take the Filipinos at will, and we cannot put them aside at will. Any abandonment of the policy which we have steadily pursued in the islands would be fraught with dishonor and disaster; and to such dishonor and disaster I do not believe the American people will consent."

In conclusion, the President says: "We believe that the progress that we have made may be taken as a measure of the progress we shall continue to make if the people again intrust the government of the Nation to our hands." "There is not a policy, foreign or domestic, which we are now carrying out, which it would not be disastrous to reverse or abandon." "We have striven both for civic righteousness and for National greatness, and we have faith to believe that our hands will be upheld by all who feel love of country and trust in the uplifting of mankind. We stand for enforcement of the law and for obedience to the law; our government is a government of orderly liberty, equally alien to tyranny and to anarchy, and its foundation stone is the observance of the law, alike by the people and by the public servants. We hold ever before us as the all important end of policy and administration the reign of peace at home and throughout the world, the peace which comes only by doing justice."

GOVERNOR DURBIN LOST.

On South Dakota Plains—Found by Indians—Nearly Starved.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Governor Durbin, who has been in the West for two weeks, was lost on the plains of South Dakota for two days and nights and his friends were greatly alarmed over his continued absence.

It appears that he left the camp to make some investigations on his own hook and rode over the plains, giving free rein to his horses. Finally he discovered that he must have ridden a great distance, for he had lost sight of the camp and nothing about him seemed familiar.

Night again overtook him, but the next morning he was discovered by some Indians who were assisting in the search for him and was taken back to the camp. During the entire time he had nothing to eat but a couple of sandwiches, with which he had provided himself before he left the camp.

RIO GRANDE IN A FLOOD.

100 Houses of Presidio del Norte Said to Have Been Carried Away.

Alpine, Texas.—The Rio Grande is on a rampage and great destruction of property has occurred at Presidio del Norte, Ojinito and many other settlements on both sides of the river for a distance of 300 miles.

The valley is narrow along the river through the Great Bend region of Texas. According to information received from the mounted courier who came direct from Presidio del Norte, more than 100 houses of that town, including the United States custom house, were washed away by the flood. The flood is said to have swept away whole settlements of houses occupied by Mexicans between Presidio del Norte and Boquillas. No reports of loss of life have been received.

MASKED MEN HOLD UP TRAIN.

Six-Thousand-Dollar Robbery on the Canadian Pacific.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Pacific west-bound transcontinental express was held up by four masked men at 9.30 o'clock at night four and a half miles west of Mission Junction. At the point of revolvers the express messenger was compelled to hand over the valuables and the safe was blown open with dynamite. The registered mail was also ransacked.

The robbers escaped to the bush and are supposed to have crossed the boundary. They secured about $6000 from the safe.

BALTIC FLEET SAILS.

Leaves Kronstadt For the Far East—Twelve Ships.

Kronstadt.—The Baltic fleet sailed for the Far East. The vessels of the fleet are as follows:

The battleships Kniaz Souvaroff (Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship); Navarin, Sissoi Veliky, Borodino, Alexander III., Orel and Oslabya (Rear-Admiral Voelkersam's flagship); the cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff, Oleg, Dimitri Donskof, Aurora and Almaz (Rear-Admiral Enquist's flagship), and several torpedo boats and destroyers.

TRAIN GOES OVER TRESTLE

Four Killed and Over a Score Are Injured.

COACHES AND ENGINES SMASHED

Express on the Seaboard Air Line Running at Forty Miles an Hour Crashes Through a Bridge Near the Catawba River and is Followed by an Engine and a Caboose.

Charlotte, N. C.—While a Seaboard Air Line passenger train was running about forty miles an hour over a trestle about 300 feet long, spanning a meadow near the Catawba River, at 1 o'clock in the morning, the trestle gave way. The engine and some of the cars passed over, but were drawn backward into the abyss and upon the rear cars, and then, to add to the disaster, a light engine and caboose following ran on top of the train.

Four persons were killed and thirty-three injured. The killed are: Engineer E. Y. Barksdale, of the light engine, Abbeville, S. C.; Fireman Ed. Roberts (colored), of the passenger engine, Atlanta, Ga.; a Mrs. Black and an unidentified woman.

George S. Fitzwater, chief detective of the Seaboard Air Line, said that he had found some spikes and bolts and two angle bars which had been removed from the track with claw bars. He was confident that criminal work had been done. He expressed his belief that some one had disconnected the joints in the lower half of the bridge.

The stretch of track in that vicinity is a clear, straight and apparently well built one. The timbers of the bridge appear to have been wrenched from their fastenings, and those that are splintered are of sound wood. There was nothing to suggest that the foundations of the structure were undermined by a washout, although the ground was somewhat marshy.

Gaston Mears, the engineer of the passenger train, escaped with some bruises and a painful scalp wound. He said that just before the engine had swept entirely clear of the structure he felt it sinking, but the impetus carried the engine and all the cars except the first-class passenger car and the Pullman over and clear of the yawning gulf, which was left when half the bridge collapsed, but the engine and cars were swerved from their course to the right, tearing the rail loose from its fastenings and hurling the entire train upside down over an embankment to the meadow, about thirty feet below.

When the train went crashing over the embankment every light went out, and passengers were thrown against the sides of the coaches, bleeding and bruised.

Mrs. Black, sitting with her husband, who is a telegraph operator in the service of the Norfolk and Western, gave a short cry, and when he managed to strike a match and find her body he discovered that she was dead, her neck having been broken. She was the only passenger killed or even hurt seriously.

As the scrambling and shouting went on in the dark, above the noises a brakeman, with his head half way out of a window, was heard to shout: "My God, the freight train is coming upon us!"

In less than a minute the engine and caboose, which had left Monroe fifteen minutes behind the passenger train, struck the open space where the bridge had fallen and plunged its way through the passenger cars. The woman whose identity could not be discovered then met her death.

Mr. Black was the last man to leave the coaches, and the very first thing he did was to walk in his bruised condition to Catawba Junction, two miles away, and send a telegram for help to Monroe, twenty-two miles distant. Aid was promptly sent and the injured were taken to Monroe.

To Succeed M. Plehve.

Prince Sviatopolk-Nirsky has been selected to succeed the late M. Plehve as Russian Minister of the Interior. The prince has not been identified with harsh measures.

No New York "L" Strike.

There will be no strike on the New York City "L" roads, the Interborough Company and the employes having satisfactorily arranged their differences.

Railroad Shops Open.

The Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, Pa., were ordered on full time of fifty-five hours a week, which will benefit 15,000 persons.

Victory For Vasquez.

Uruguay Government reports say that the recent battle at Cuchilla Negra resulted in a sweeping victory for the troops of Vasquez.

Japs Saved Supplies.

Great quantities of food and ammunition, a dispatch from Tokio said, were saved from the flames by Japanese at Liao-Yang.

Mikado Sends Thanks.

The Japanese Emperor, in a message congratulating the troops on their victory, said that the end of the war was far distant.

Klondike's Gold Output.

A dispatch from Dawson, Alaska, says this year's output of gold in the Klondike will be about $10,000,000.

BIG MEAT STRIKE ENDED

After Nine Weeks of Weary Fighting the Men Return.

Michael J. Donnelly President of the Union Declares the Dispute Off and Orders His Men Back to Work.

Chicago, Ill.—The strike of the butcher workmen, which has demoralized the meat packing industry throughout the country for the last two months, was officially declared off by President Michael J. Donnelly.

Mr. Donnelly telegraphed the members of the National Executive Committee asking their consent to an announcement of the end of the struggle and having received favorable answers from all, he declared that the strike of the members of his organization would end at midnight.

The strike of the members of the affiliated unions at the stockyards, who quit work in sympathy with the butchers, was to be officially called off at a meeting of the Conference Board of the allied trades.

The general body was at first in favor of continuing the strike, but Mr. Donnelly, who was present, announced that the men were defeated, and that in order to save his union from being entirely disrupted he would order his men to return to work, no matter what course might be taken by other unions.

As the other unions had no grievance of their own, but had gone on strike to aid the butchers, there was nothing left for them but to follow the lead of Mr. Donnelly, and they, too, decided to call off the strike as far as they were concerned.

During the strike approximately 53,000 persons have been involved in the struggle, which is estimated to have cost the men about $5,100,000 in wages, as against an estimated loss of $7,500,000 to the packers in loss of business and increased expenses.

When the packers were notified that it had been decided to end the strike they announced that they would give places as far as possible to the skilled men. It is expected that the majority of the unskilled men will be unable to secure their places again.

The terms of the settlement are these:

Packers to reinstate strikers as rapidly as possible and to retain as many of their non-union workers as desire to remain.

Men to return as individuals and no agreements with the unions to be made.

Skilled men to receive same wages received before going on strike. Demands made by organizations before the strike not to be considered, and wages of unskilled men not to be arbitrated.

All live stock handlers to be reinstated by the Union Stockyards and Transit Company.

Desertions from the union ranks and the men who have sought other situations as the weary fight went on have caused the ranks to dwindle down to 30,000. Of this number of men probably 20,000 will return, owing to the non-union men who will remain at work, and because of the new system of operation adopted by the packers, which will give steadier employment and to fewer workmen than formerly.

ANTS MAY SAVE MILLIONS.

Cotton Boll Weevil Eaters to Be Tried on Northern Insect Pests.

Washington, D. C.—Colonies of the ants brought from Guatemala by Agricultural Department experts on the theory that they will devour the cotton boll weevil are to also be tried on a diet of potato bugs, grasshoppers and other insects which destroy $100,000,000 worth of crops every year.

The loss to farmers from bugs of different kinds has been growing with the increased slaughter of insect-eating birds. Much of this loss, the experts think, can be prevented if the ants can stand the Northern climate, a question will be tested this fall and winter.

One colony of ants has just been established on a farm near Lenham, Md. Other colonies will probably be sent even farther north. The experts are encouraged over the reports from the ants which were placed in Texas cotton fields.

TOO MANY SUICIDES BY ACID.

Sale of Strong Carbolic Solutions Stopped in New York.

New York City.—As a result of the great number of suicide cases in which carbolic acid has figured as the agent of destruction, an amendment has been made to the Sanitary Code forbidding the sale of the drug except on a physician's prescription. This amendment applies to any solution in which carbolic acid is present in a quantity in excess of five per cent.

Russia Backs Down.

Russia decided to make substantial concessions to the United States and Great Britain in regard to contraband of war.

Paraguay Rebels Win.

Paraguay rebels have captured Villa Encarnacion, and the fall of the Government is considered probable.

Safe Blown Open.

A safe in a car barn of a trolley company at Landsdale, Pa., was blown open by masked robbers, who got over $700.

RUSSIA IN DIRE STRAITS

Japan Closing in Compels Enemy to Give Up Mukden.

OYAMA CROSSES THE TAI-TSE

His Army Harasses Kuropatkin's Rear Guard—Czar's Thousands of Wounded Clog the Road of Retreat and Hamper Maneuvring—Harbin Appears to Be the Last Base of Supplies.

New York City. — Developments of Japanese strategy have put the entire Russian Army under General Kuropatkin in peril of annihilation or capture, and have caused the Russians to begin preparations for the evacuation of Mukden.

Kuropatkin, retreating from Liau-Yang, has faced a succession of surprises. His plan to crush General Kuroki before the other Japanese armies could cross the Tai-Tse failed because a Japanese column of which he had no information was discovered further north than he thought Kuroki had penetrated.

Hastening north to prevent this column from cutting the railroad, Kuropatkin has discovered that still another column from the eastward is pushing directly on Mukden. He has sent a force of cavalry to oppose it. Such threatening developments have been found at Sing-min-Tung, west of Mukden, that he has been compelled to send a division in that direction.

His retreat, meanwhile, has permitted Marshal Oyama, with Nodzu's and Oku's armies, to swarm across the Tai-Tse and harass him in the rear and on the right flank. With Mukden abandoned, a retreat to Harbin, 400 miles northward, will be necessary.

In this desperate race Kuropatkin is hampered by the transport of his wounded, who are clogging the railway cars.

Mukden.—Preparations for the evacuation of Mukden are proceeding.

St. Petersburg.—It is impossible at this hour to obtain any statement from the authorities regarding the reported preparations for the abandonment of Mukden.

This is the first intimation that such a course is contemplated. If it turns out to be true it means the abandonment of the whole of Southern Manchuria and the winding up of the present campaign.

In fact, should Mukden be evacuated there would be no point short of Harbin for wintering the army of a quarter of a million with its many wounded.

On the other hand, the evacuation of Mukden would give Field Marshal Oyama commodious winter quarters and the practical control of two lines of railway. The Kinchou-Simmintin line, tapping rich Chinese territory, stops little short of Mukden, with which it is connected by a good wagon road.

The report of the prospective evacuation of Mukden, if well founded, would indicate that the crippling effect of the Liau-Yang fight on Kuropatkin's army is more serious than has as yet been intimated.

MANILA BAY PRIZE MONEY.

Officers and Crews Finally Receive Their Rewards From Uncle Sam.

Washington, D. C.—The officers and crews who were with Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila Bay began to receive their prize money for the capture of the Spanish fleet. The apportionment is as follows:

Admiral Dewey, $18,516.81; Captain Lambertson, $3703.36; Captain Gridley, Olympia, $9413.15; Captain N. M. Dyer, Baltimore, $9011.33; Captain Frank Wildes, Boston, $5317.15; Captain J. B. Coghlan, Raleigh, $5854.61; Commander Asa Walker, Concord, $3,834.01; Commander E. P. Woods, Petrel, $2948.09; Captain D. D. Hodgson, McCulloch, $1754.29.

The share awarded to each sailor averages three months' pay.

CUBA GETS HER $35,000,000.

Last Installment of Bond Issue to Pay Soldiers Reaches Havana.

Havana, Cuba.—The last shipment of money on account of the $35,000,000 bond issue for the payment of soldiers' claims arrived here from New York.

The total amounts to $10,558,635, and is divided as follows: $2,550,000 in twenty-dollar gold pieces, $2,500,000 ten-dollar gold pieces, $2,149,035 in five-dollar gold pieces, $1600 in cents, $1,000,000 in one hundred dollar bills, $508,000 in fifty-dollar bills, $1,000,000 in twenty-dollar bills, $500,000 in ten-dollar bills, $300,000 in five-dollar bills and $50,000 in two-dollar bills.

SCRATCHED A CORN AND DIED.

Blood Poisoning From Slight Cause Kills John Shortall.

Saratoga, N. Y.—John Shortall, aged sixty-seven years, of Rome, N. Y., who, during the Civil War, was an officer attached to the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, died of blood poisoning at the Hotel Lafayette. Early in the summer he scratched with his thumb nail a troublesome corn. Gangrene ensued, and recently the big toe was amputated with the hope of saving his life.

For many years he had been Treasurer of St. Peter's Catholic Church, of Rome.

VERMONT IS REPUBLICAN

Increase in the Party's Vote Over Last Election.

PLURALITY IS ABOUT 32,000

Returns From 200 of 246 Cities and Towns of the State Give Decision to Republicans — A Hard Fought Election — Charles J. Bell the New Governor.

White River Junction, Vt.—Election returns from 200 out of the 246 cities and towns of the State give Bell (Rep.) 38,860; Porter (Dem.), 12,892. The same places in 1900 gave Stickney (Rep.), 38,948; Senter (Dem.), 13,556.

These figures show a slight falling off in the vote of both parties, and indicate the election of Bell by about 32,000 plurality. The Republicans claim the State by that figure.

The returns indicate that the Republicans won a signal victory in the State election, in that they held their own and elected the head of their ticket by a plurality greater than that returned for William W. Stickney when he was elected Governor in 1900.

Stickney, however, received the support of many Gold Democrats, and the Republicans expected that Bell would lose these votes. Stickney was elected four years ago by 31,282 plurality over Senter.

The majority is beyond the Republican expectations. Prior to the election they conceded a falling off from Stickney's plurality of 1900 owing to the probable loss of the Gold Democratic vote.

Information received by the Republican State Committee indicated that Mr. Bell, the Republican nominee for Governor, was being cut by the farmers of Chittenden County because of his policy while Cattle Commissioner in ordering the slaughter of many cattle in that county on account of the prevalence of tuberculosis.

In Chittenden, Rutland and Washington counties the existence of a fusion ticket for county officers was having some effect upon the Republican ticket, as the so-called independent Republicans, who were dissatisfied with the Republican plank on the local option law, were supporting the fusion candidates.

Aside from these instances the Republicans were voting without any split in their ranks, in striking contrast to the election of two years ago, when there was a division over local option.

The campaign was hard fought by both of the leading parties, the Democrats bending their efforts to a reduction of the Stickney majority of 31,000.

The returns from the towns of West Fairlee and Eden, the first to be received, indicated a falling off in the Democratic vote of 1900, and the succeeding returns were of a similar tenor.

The State officers elected are:

Governor—Charles J. Bell, of Walden.

Lieutenant-Governor — Charles H. Stearns, of Johnson.

Treasurer—John L. Bacon, of Hartford.

Secretary of State — Frederick G. Fleetwood, of Morrisville.

Auditor of Accounts — Horace F. Graham, of Craftsbury.

David J. Foster, of Burlington, was elected to Congress from the First District, and Kittredge Haskins, of Brattleboro, from the Second District.

The vote for Congressman followed closely that for Governor, and with the exception of the three northern counties, where local issues affected the normal vote, the complexion of the Legislature was practically unchanged. This indicates that Senator Redfield Proctor will be re-elected at the coming session of the Legislature.

ARKANSAS GOES DEMOCRATIC.

Democratic Majority Cut One-Half—Republican Gains in Legislature.

Little Rock, Ark.—Returns from the State election indicate the election of Governor Davis to a third term by a plurality of 20,000.

His majority two years ago was 40,000, double that which he now receives. The Republicans have made a great effort this year to cut down the Democratic majority, and have been successful.

Several other State officers were voted for, but there was opposition to Davis alone.

Several counties have given Republican majorities, which heretofore have gone Democratic, but in the main the county Democratic tickets have been elected.

KILLS TWO FARMERS IN ROAD.

Slayer Was Riding Along the Road in Louisiana Intoxicated.

Rayne, La.—A double killing has occurred seven miles north of this place, two prominent farmers, William Bruner and Joseph Neville Trahan, being the victims. Homer Meche, the slayer, was riding along the road intoxicated.

When he met Trahan and Bruner he said he was the best man. Trahan slapped Meche's face, whereupon Meche drew a pistol and killed both Bruner and Trahan. Meche was lodged in jail in Crowley, La.

Judge Sheldon Chosen.

Judge Joseph Sheldon, of New Haven, Conn., was chosen to head the State ticket of the People's party in Connecticut.

DIVORCE REPORT ISSUED

Government Gives Out Its Findings of Last Census.

Shows That in Ten Years Growth of Divorced Wage Earners Has Been Twenty-five Per Cent.

Washington, D. C.—The United States Government, at a cost of thousands of dollars and several years of time, has established the fact, through its Census Bureau, that divorces are becoming more numerous every year and that in the ten years between 1890 and 1900 the number of divorced men engaged in gainful occupations increased twenty-five per cent.

Another fact that has been established by the same means is that soldiers and sailors are the most fickle men in the country, and that farmers and clergymen are the least fickle. The old belief that early marriage leads oftenest to divorce is shattered by figures that prove the contrary.

The statistics upon which the Census Bureau's results are based and which are published in a volume of occupations, were gathered four years ago. Since then a small army of experts have been tabulating the results.

The report says that in 1900 five out of every 1000 men gainfully employed who had been married were living in a state of divorce on the census day, compared with four out of every 1000 in 1890. In other words, the number of divorced males gainfully employed had increased a fourth in a decade. The increase held good in nearly every occupation, but no greater tendency to divorce was shown in the cases of clergymen, teachers and professors in college, manufacturers and officials and textile mill operatives. With these few exceptions in every occupation considered by the census experts the tendency to divorce was found to be growing.

On analysis the Census Bureau found that most of the occupations in which divorce is most frequent contain a high percentage of bachelors. Statistics show that in nine of the fifteen occupations in that list the tendency to defer marriage is exceptionally strong.

While not going so far as to assert that a prolongation of the period of bachelorhood increases the probability of divorce when once the marriage tie has been formed, the census experts say:

"This is a proposition which apparently derives some further support from the fact that those occupations in which the percentage of divorced males is exceptionally low are most of them occupations in which early marriages appear to be exceptionally prevalent."

It is shown that in a long list of occupation groups in which there are not more than three divorces to 1000 marriages, the tendency is toward early matrimony.

"This," says the report, "might seem to contradict the rather common impression that it is the early marriage which is most apt to be the imprudent marriage leading to divorce. But in general probably the most that can be said is that some of the conditions which promote single life and defer marriage also promote divorce."

The report shows that the number of married women in gainful occupations is steadily growing. In 1890 4.6 per cent of all the married women of the country were thus employed. In 1900 this percentage had increased to 5.6.

It is also shown that the percentage of single women in gainful occupations has declined since 1890, while that of married, widowed and divorced, in each case, has increased.

WILL MINT PANAMA'S SILVER.

New Republics Coins to Be Cast at Philadelphia Plant.

Washington, D. C.—The Republic of Panama has made arrangements to have its silver money coined by the United States mint at Philadelphia; the work will be begun as soon as the dies have been made, which will be some time in October.

So far as the Treasury officials know, the new republic will have about $1,500,000 in silver money as a starter. The coins will be at the ratio of 32 to 1, about the present Japanese ratio, and will be convertible into United States dollars, halves, quarters, dimes and five-cent pieces. In addition there will be a coin of the value of two and one-half cents.

Philippine Currency a Success.

Colonel Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau, has received a letter from Henry C. Ide, Secretary of Finance and Justice of the Philippines, in which he says that nearly all the business houses have put their business on the basis of the new currency; that in all the province it is to be found in free circulation, and the people object to taking any other currency.

Slocum Relief Wound Up.

The Relief Committee of Citizens, appointed by Mayor McClellan, of New York City, at the time of the General Slocum disaster, reported to the Mayor. The committee collected $124,205.80, of which in round numbers, $85,000 was paid for burials or other forms of relief and $20,000 set aside for the future needs of survivors, leaving a balance of about $15,000.

Uruguay Enjoys Victory.

The War Minister of Uruguay reported that the Government troops had won a decisive victory over General Saraiva, who was wounded.

The Artless Japanese.

Accepting an invitation to view some new decorations in the house of a friend known to be a devoted admirer of Japanese art, I was not surprised to be shown an exquisite frieze representing the stalks and leaves of the bamboo, graceful and decorative as none but a Japanese could make them. The artist was present, and after complimenting him upon his work, I turned to the friend accompanying him and asked, "Do you draw and paint also?"

"No," he replied sadly, "I have too much with business, the buy and sell and make the money. I have not learned to draw or paint, or the flower arranging I cannot even write poems very well. I am artless," he concluded, with a polite smile of self-approval.—Lippincott's.

Snake Culture in Australia.

Snakes, according to the prevailing popular notion, should be killed at sight as utterly useless and positively dangerous creatures, but in Australia they are now being systematically reared for the sake of their skins, which have a considerable commercial value in London, Paris and New York. Snake skin is the fashionable material for slippers, belts, bags, purses, card cases, jewel boxes, dressing table accessories, etc. Rabbit trappers supplement their means considerably by catching young snakes and extracting the poison fangs. The blacks are also expert snake catchers. To them the snake is an agreeable article of diet.—London World.

A Bit of Realism.

Alexis came home one night with his clothes full of holes.

"What has happened to you?" exclaimed his mother.

"Oh, we've been playing shop ever since school closed," Alexis replied.

"Shop?" echoed his mother.

"Yes. We opened a grocery store, and everybody was something," Alexis explained. "I was the cheese."—Sunday at Home.

Lost Mascot and Game.

The Philadelphia Police Department has a baseball nine which heretofore has had absolute confidence of winning because of the club's mascot, a fox terrier named Croker. The other day the police team went out to play, and the dog became so excited by the crowds that he barked himself to death. The game was played without the mascot and the police team was overwhelmingly defeated.—Chicago Tribune.

The only school for women gardeners in London is at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park. NY38

"What Shall I Do?"

That is the problem which frequently confronts everyone—especially parents with small children. A slight illness treated at once often saves a long period of sickness and expense—sometimes prevents death. The trouble is that so few people can think on the instant what treatment to apply, even if they have the knowledge necessary to recognize the disease and know what simple remedies are best. To meet this want at small expense the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard street, New York City, is sending postpaid a doctor book on receipt of sixty cents in stamps. The book is illustrated, contains 598 pages, explains symptoms, causes and simple means of overcoming ordinary illnesses. It was written by the eminent J. Hamilton Ayres, A. M., M. D. It is a volume which should be in every household, as no one can tell what moment he may require the knowledge it contains.

The Wrong Hat.

"I often wondered," said Joe Blackburn, "how these boys who take your hats in the dining rooms of Southern hotels where they put them in a rack without checks know which hat to give you. I thought I would try and mystify one. When I had finished lunch and he handed me my hat I tried it on and pretended it was a misfit.

"'This is not my hat,' I told him.

"He was ready with his answer.

"'That may not be your hat,' he replied calmly, 'but it is the hat you gave me when you came in.'"

HAD TO GIVE UP.

Suffered Agonies From Kidney Disorders Until Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

George W. Renoff, of 1953 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, Pa., a man of good reputation and standing, writes: "Five years ago I was suffering so with my back and kidneys that I often had to lay off. The kidney secretions were unnatural, my legs and stomach were swollen, and I had no appetite. When doctors failed to help me I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and improved until my back was strong and my appetite returned. During the four years since I stopped using them I have enjoyed excellent health. The cure was permanent."

(Signed) GEORGE W. RENOFF.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents.

A King Nine Times.

The most betitled monarch in the world is Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Without his imperial crown, which is the identical tiara of Charlemagne, he is nine times a king, twice a grand duke, once a grand prince, twice a prince, four times a margrave, and the multitude of his titles as count and so forth is past enumeration.

The total of his titles of sovereignty and nobility exceeds a hundred. In addition as King of Hungary, he bears the title of "Most Apostolic," which is one of the four honors bestowed by the Pope. Were the sovereigns of Europe to meet in a council there is no doubt that the premier place would be conceded to Emperor Francis—alike by reason of his hereditary prestige and of his representation of the ancient Holy Roman Empire.

Japanese Ship Libraries.

When the war broke out the libraries on the Japanese ships were cleared of all fiction and illustrated papers, only technical treatises being allowed to remain. This is in significant contrast to the Russian ships at Port Arthur, which were provided with pingpong tables.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The number of Chinese outside of China is estimated at over 7,040,000.

A Fertile Mind is Invaluable

In a household, and all hands instinctively turn to the person possessing such accomplishment in an emergency when anything out of the usual routine is under consideration. The next best thing to having "everything at one's fingers' ends," as the expression runs, is to have a book full of hints and suggestions which may be turned to instantly. It is to meet just such a want that the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard street, New York City, is offering to send postpaid a book of 189 pages for the sum of twenty-five cents in stamps. It is filled with hints, suggestions and recipes, so that one wonders a person could have thought of so many subjects and covered the ground so thoroughly. Send for a copy. Show it to your neighbor, and she will want one, also, it is so useful.

Henry F. Gillig is now crossing the Atlantic Ocean the 113th time.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900

The finest ostrich feathers are produced in Abyssinia.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Holland to-day has 250 daily papers, as compared with only five in 1840.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The letter of Miss Merkley, whose picture is printed above, proves beyond question that thousands of cases of inflammation of the ovaries and womb are annually cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Gradual loss of strength and nerve force told me something was radically wrong with me. I had severe shooting pains through the pelvic organs, cramps and extreme irritation compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor said that I had ovarian trouble and ulceration, and advised an operation. I strongly objected to this and decided to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I soon found that my judgment was correct, and that all the good things said about this medicine were true, and day by day I felt less pain and increased appetite. The ulceration soon healed, and the other complications disappeared, and in eleven weeks I was once more strong and vigorous and perfectly well.

"My heartiest thanks are sent to you for the great good you have done me."—Sincerely yours, MISS MARGARET MERKLEY, 275 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

TOURING NEW YORK BY AUTOMOBILE.

All the sights and scenes of the Metropolis *inexpensively* viewed under the innovation of the

PARK CARRIAGE CO.

Established 1869.

Electric touring cars with careful chauffeurs and competent lecturers, explaining all points of interest, leave

241 Fifth Avenue

10 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. daily.

Fare, $1.25.

Send for descriptive matter to Park Carriage Co., Dept. B, 241 Fifth Avenue, New York.

RIPANS TABULES

RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. All druggists sell them.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN.

UNION MADE.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high-grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were

$6,263,040.00.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere. *Fast Color Eyelets used Exclusively.*

Superior in Fit, Comfort and Wear.

"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. I find them superior in fit, comfort and wear to others costing from $5.00 to $7.00."
B. S. McCUE, Dept. Coll., U.S. Int. Revenue, Richmond, Va.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colt skin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

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EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Sept. 18: "Is the World Growing Better?" — Ps. xxxvii, 1-13; Eccl. vii, 10.

This is a favorite inquiry with many. The answer depends largely on the viewpoint one takes.

In America the last half century has seen development of natural resources such as has never been paralleled in the same space of time in any other age. So it has become popular to emphasize the vast increase in material wealth and the improvement in means of transportation and the luxuries of life placed within the reach of the common people.

Beyond question there are more accurate knowledge on many matters and greater skill in preventing and curing disease than ever before. The average of life has been lengthened somewhat, and suffering has been greatly relieved.

Not so long ago the most intelligent of men had little idea of any country beyond the bounds of their own little land. The larger part of the earth was unexplored and its people uncivilized. There was no proper understanding of the forces of physical nature, no real science and no conception of the material universe.

Ignorance was coupled with superstition and suspicion of others which bred cruelty and enmity. So war was the normal condition of society and the usual occupation of men. Peace was impossible and individual liberty not even conceived.

In religion the end sought was mainly the betterment of the material conditions of life. So the highest happiness was found in gratification of the physical appetites, and the rites of religion were merged in orgies of lust and sensuality. Morality and religion were not united in thought and so could not be connected in practice. Justice, purity, kindness in dealing with others, was not a requirement of religion. Even the gods were cruel, lustful and false in their dealings. Worship might serve to appease such gods with offerings and secure favor, but who could be expected to love such deities!

Better thought has come to the world. Men have come to know that God is in His nature love, purity and justice. He requires of men that they shall be like Himself. He demands more than sacrifices of animals and human beings; He requires that all the acts of His followers shall be kind, clean and just. More than this, the thinking must be pure, and the intentions must be right. Nor is this all. The thoughts of the heart, the words of the lips and all acts must not only be good in the outward appearance; they must come from a loving impulse. The heart itself must be filled with love to God and love to men. This is surely a betterment of the world in the realm of religious ideas.

There has been seen a corresponding uplift in the actions of men. The parable of the good Samaritan is getting put into practice. Men are becoming more friendly in will and deed. With the new truth that God is Father of us all has dawned the corresponding fact that we all are brethren. So love has been born, and enmity is fast dying.

So the gospel of the blessed Son of God is bettering the world and surely, steadily, lifting it godward and heavenward.

Lend a hand and lift a bit!

Forgiveness For Sin.

The true sign of forgiveness is not some mysterious signal waved from the sky; not some obscure emotion hunted out in your heart; not some stray text culled out of your Bible; certainly not some word of mortal priest telling you that your satisfaction is complete. The soul full of responsive love to Christ and ready longing, hungry to serve Him, is its own sign of forgiveness. Must there not be sorrow for sin? Must there not be resolution of amendment? Surely there must, but it is not sorrow for sin for the sake of the sorrowfulness that Jesus ever wants. He wants sorrow for sin only that it may bring escape from sin. I think that, with all we know of the divine heart of Jesus, He would far rather see a soul trust Him too much, if that is possible, than to trust Him too little, which we know is possible enough.—Phillips Brooks.

Loyalty to Christ.

Loyalty to Christ involves loyalty to man as man and brother, man of every clime and condition and nation. A little boy without father and mother was sent on the cars alone to a distant state to an uncle who offered him a home. When asked how he expected to reach his destination without any one to care for him, he said, "My Sunday school teacher sewed the directions on my coat," and showed them. They were these: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." Christ was traveling in his person and was served in serving him.—Evangelist.

In Japan.

The native Japanese Endeavorers are making a practice of spending a moment or two in prayer for the soldiers each morning before rising.

The plan originated with the mothers' meeting in Okayama.

There are 126 living Christian Endeavor societies in Japan today.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 18.

Topic.—How the world is growing better.—Ps. xxxvii, 1-13; Eccl. vii, 10.

Is the world growing better? It is a sad fact that some men would answer this question in the negative. They are not capable of taking a broad view of life or have not sufficient knowledge to compare their age with past ages, and hence unwisely conclude that the former days are better than these. Every age has its evil as well as its good, and yet when we compare the ages and take a broad and comprehensive view of life we cannot but conclude that the world is growing better. Much of the glamour of antiquity is acknowledged to be false. "The days of good Queen Bess" were anything but halcyon; the merrie England of old time was full of disorder, distress and discomfort. In yearning again for the fleshpots of Egypt the Israelites forgot the bondage and misery which were the accompaniments of those sensual pleasures.

But if the world is growing better how is it growing better?

1. The world is growing better by the overthrow of evil. To those who want to see improvement in the world evil doers and their deeds have always been a source of perplexity. But God declares that we should not "fret ourselves because of evil doers, * * * for they shall soon be cut down like the grass and wither as the green herb." This is true of evil as well as of evil doers. Compare the ages as to evil and we will see that it is being overcome. Intemperance today is not what it was fifty years ago. Up to a hundred years ago dueling was widely practiced in our land. Fifty years ago there were over 3,000,000 human slaves in America. More and more wickedness is being ostracized and pushed to the wall. Wickedness and crime still exist, for the millennium has not yet arrived, but while evil exists it does not have the power and place that it had in the ages of the past.

2. The world is growing better by the advance of the good. Evil is being overthrown, while the good is conquering. Christ's kingdom is constantly advancing, and as it advances all that goes to make the world better and happier is vastly increased. Christian character was never so high as today; philanthropy was never so widespread; the successful world never before took such care of the unfortunate and unsuccessful. "God is marching on," and as He marches evil decreases and good increases, thereby making the world better every day than the day before.

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. iii, 15; xxii, 9-18; Ps. lxxii, 8-17; cxxxv, 1-21; Isa. xxxv, 1-10; xlii, 1-16; lii, 1-10; Matt. xiii, 31-33; Rev. xxi, 1-4.

The Bible and Christian Endeavor.

Some people affect to believe that the day for the old substantial things that have grown so precious to multitudes of true hearted Endeavorers is passing, if not gone. Certain wise ones (?) tell us, in an assumed superior scholarly fashion, that our old Bible is being supplanted by a modern Bible put together by modern, up to date scholarship. How inconsistent some of these would be considered learned ones are! Dr. Burrell well says that they are really trying to revise the dictionary rather than the Bible. They admit that the work of some scientists and philosophers of a former day is standard, but naively hint that all knowledge of Biblical matters has skipped over past periods and suddenly alighted on all fours on the educated men of this generation. It's enough to make some of the fathers sit up in their graves and smile.

I wonder what some of our modern intellectual posers would think if they could hear the comments of the average Endeavorer. I have found by mixing with multitudes of Endeavorers in these last days that the old Bible has not lost its hold on the common people, and the gospel is still the power of God unto salvation to all that believe. A few weeks of real soul winning effort effectually answer about ten-tenths of high sounding theory as to the validity and authority of the Bible.—Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott in Endeavorer.

Three Briefs.

There are over 300,000 Endeavorers in Great Britain and Ireland.

In the early days of the Endeavor society in Ceylon the Endeavorers marked certain cocoanut trees whose fruit should be devoted entirely to the Lord.

Four hundred and sixty new societies is the record of the United Kingdom since January, 1903, or more than one new society formed every day; 125 of these societies were Juniors. Of the denominations represented, Primitive Methodists lead the way with more than 130 new societies.

Forgiving Others.

Never harbor any ill feelings toward your neighbor, and if you should be tempted to fall out with your brother and friend always seek for an opportunity to reconcile yourself to him. Forgive others, and thou shalt be forgiven by God.

The Drifters.

In almost every department of life, men are looking for what is fixed and definite, something certain and secure, what in their own language they call "dead sure." It is so in business. If you borrow money you have to give security, a note with adequate indorsement, bond, or mortgage, or some form of protection that will make your creditor certain of getting his money back. If you invest money, you seek for a form of investment in which your capital will be safe and which will return an assured interest. One reason we dislike haggling with Orientals is that they are reluctant to come promptly to a positive and decisive agreement. In the sphere of knowledge, also we are seeking for the established truth. We try one hypothesis after another until we find the true theory, and then we rejoice that we are no longer uncertain, but have what is solid and secure. Even though we turn to the uncertainties and chances of sport for relaxation, we are not satisfied unless our sport issues in decision. We run off dead heats and play off tie games, and strive for settled results even here.

Just as in every department of life we seek for that which is definite and certain, so in character we prize most what is positive and decisive. We distrust indecision. An African explorer once complained of the difficulties of his work in Africa, because of the indecision and undependableness of his boys. We look for men of hard and firm characters, who stand solidly on fixed foundations, certain men, men of reliability and determination. In emergencies we look for such men. They are the valuable men in all spheres. In athletics it is not the bulk that makes the athlete, but the character. Many a man who has the physical dimensions is useless because he does not have the moral qualities of alertness, decision, quick action. He is a drifter. The great value of some games is in their benificent training of the qualities of sharp decision and fearless action.

Now it is strange that men will see all this in the lower spheres of life and character, but miss it in the higher. A man or boy who will care for his money with scrupulous forethought, who will act in his interests and transactions with clear and quick decision, will be a drifter in the matter of his soul. He will watch his way in the smallest things of life and be heedless of it in the things which alone are great—decision in petty things, drift in the things of infinite consequence. Now this is foolish from the lowest view point of religion. If it is the only opportunity to secure the infinite future interests of the soul, it is supreme folly for us to neglect it. But from the higher view point it is worse still. How can men simply drift along with no heed to the real meaning and use of life, its capacities for fellowship with God, its possibilities of Christ-like expansion and service?

The writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews makes an earnest appeal to all who are of the order of the drifters. "Therefor," he says, "we ought to give the more earnest heed to the things that were heard, lest haply we drift away from them." He thinks of life as a stream bearing us down past great anchorages along the banks, or past great forces which are moving steadily up the stream, and he urges us to tie fast to some of them, either to hold us from our downward course, or to draw us up the stream against its down-pulling current.

All of us are aware, at times at least, of the swinging currents on which we are drifting away. Some are carried on the current of cowardice. They know what is right and what they ought to do, but they belong to a company which is moving away from it, and they are too timid to lay hold on the anchorage of right and to hold against the current of the crowd. Others are swept past on the current of narrowness. Life draws in and in. The child has most possibilities of outreach and development; as life goes on these possibilities diminish. Tastes die. Life hardens into fixed forms. The soul loses the capacity of response to much that moved it. Great glories lay about it, but the narrowing tides sweep it by and it has gone drifting beyond the possibility of any mooring to these things. The current of sin runs like the ebb of a great sea under all life, and the mass of men drift on it past rock and headland, past pilot boat and bell buoy, out to the open sea, to be a wreck and derelict, and to drift as the winds and the tide will.

Against all this the Bible voice is strong and appealing. It denounces the weakness and folly of drifting souls, their doubled-minded instability, likens them to light scuds of clouds blown across the sky, to waves breaking in a foam of their own impotense. "Lay hold," it cries, "of security. Bind yourselves to the Rock that is sure. Be strong. Choose. Fight. Beware lest you drift away. For the drifting tides run all away to death and darkness. Now, to-day, before it is too late, give heed, take hold, be safe."

And the drifter drifts constantly by.

But of what use is the drifter in the world. Does he ever accomplish anything? The real work of the world needs and is done by men of character, of decision, of definiteness of purpose, who scorn to drift supinely down, but draw themselves up by laying hold of all that is fixed and secure, against current and obstacle, to the achievement to which no man ever drifts.—*Forward.*

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A Beautiful Prayer.

One of the prettiest things I ever read or heard, says a correspondent of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, was a little poem written on the prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep," by a mining prospector, apropos of the circumstances and place he found one night. This man was once in quite comfortable circumstances, but possessed of a strong desire to prospect for mines, started out, and becoming finally a tramp, financially, walked many miles east of Witchita, Kan., and stepping into the office of a newspaper applied for work on the reportorial staff, saying that he had worked on newspapers from the bottom to the top as editor, but his appearance being against him from his long wald and impoverish condition, he received no notice, much less encouragement, and on retiring laid on the editor's desk the poem saying that if it was any use to him he was welcome to it. At the editor's leisure he read it, and at one set out to find the tramp, but no trace of him could be found.

THE PRAYER.

Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take.

"Now I lay me down to sleep,"
Near the campfire's flickering light,
In my blanket bed I lie,
Gazing through the shades of night
At the twinkling stars on high.
O'er me spirits in the air,
Silent vigils seem to keep,
As I breathe my childhood's prayer
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

Sadly sing the whippoorwill,
In the boughs of yonder tree;
Laughingly the dancing rill
Swells the midnight melody;
Foeman may be lurking near,
In the canyon dark and deep;
Low I breathe in Jesus' ear,
"I pray the Lord my soul to keep."

'Mid the stars one face I see—
One the Saviour called away;
Mother, who, in infancy
Taught my baby lips to pray.
Her sweet spirit hovers near,
In the lonely mountain brake,
Take me to her, Saviour dear,
"If I should die before I wake."

Fainter grows the flickering light
As each ember slowly dies;
Plaintively the birds of night
Fill the air with saddening cries;
Over me they seem to cry,
"You may never more awake,"
Low I lisp, "If I should die
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

Age Pension Order.

For the information of veterans who are anxious to understand the operation of the order granting pensions at certain ages, the following will be found of interest: "The order entitles a claimant who has passed the age of sixty-two years, to $6 a month; after sixty-five years to $8, after sixty-eight years, to $10, and after seventy, to $12. This ruling modifies the former practice of the office, fixing the minimum and maximum at sixty-five and seventy-five years respectfully. In carrying out this order, official red tape has been done away with. If a veteran who served ninety days or more, in the civil war, and was honorably discharged, and who has passed the age of sixty-two, will write to the commissioner of pensions, there will be supplied to him an application blank and the necessary instructions. The services of an attorney is not required, the only expense is the payment of the notary's fee. Veterans must understand, however, that they cannot draw two pensions. If they are now drawing two pensions, $6 or $10 a month, under the general law or under the act of June 27, 1890, and have reached an age which, under the order, entitles them to an increase, they can have it by making the necessary application but they must relinquish the pension they have been drawing up to the time their names are placed on the new roll."

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